

# Herald Tribune

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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, Cloudy with scattered showers. Temp. 18-21 (Sat-22). Wednesday, Cloudy. Temp. 18-21 (Sat-22). Thursday, Cloudy with occasional showers. Temp. 19-23 (Sat-24). Friday, Sunny intervals with scattered showers. CHAMPAIGN: Tuesday, Cloudy. Temp. 20-24 (Sat-25). Wednesday, Sunny. Temp. 20-24 (Sat-25). Thursday, Sunny. Temp. 20-24 (Sat-25). Friday, Sunny. Temp. 20-24 (Sat-25). NEW YORK: Tuesday, Cloudy. Temp. 20-24 (Sat-25). Wednesday, Sunny. Temp. 20-24 (Sat-25). Thursday, Sunny. Temp. 20-24 (Sat-25). Friday, Sunny. Temp. 20-24 (Sat-25).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Austria	12 S.	Kyrgyzstan	20 S.
Belgium	20 S.	Lebanon	20 S.
Denmark	20 S.	Luxembourg	20 S.
Egypt	20 S.	Morocco	20 S.
France	20 S.	Netherlands	20 S.
Germany	20 S.	Nigeria	20 S.
Greece	20 S.	Norway	20 S.
Great Britain	20 S.	Portugal	20 S.
India	20 S.	Spain	20 S.
Iran	20 S.	Sweden	20 S.
Israel	20 S.	Switzerland	20 S.
Italy	20 S.	Turkey	20 S.
		U.S. Military (Eur.)	20 S.
		Yugoslavia	20 S.

## In South, Beirut

## Lebanon Shaken By New Fighting

BEIRUT, Aug. 7 (UPI) — Israeli-backed Christian militiamen shelled the Lebanese Army in the south today and battled Syrian troops in Beirut. It was the city's worst fighting since the civil war and the first time that major violence has flared simultaneously on both fronts.

Syrian peacekeeping troops resumed heavy-weapon fire on outgunned militia forces in the predominantly Christian east side of Beirut at mid-morning, after overnight fighting that the Christians said left 65 of their number dead and about 230 wounded. Syrian troops reported one dead and five soldiers wounded.

The renewed shelling, after a morning of heavy sniping, was still much less intense than the overnight artillery barrages that engulfed eastern residential areas. But rightist officials said the latest round had claimed five more dead.

Lebanese state radio said a policeman was among the dead, felled by a sniper burst on the "green line" between the Christian and Moslem sides of Beirut.

In southern Lebanon, the Christian militias unleashed about 90 minutes of artillery fire on UN and Lebanese Army positions in the town of Kaakaba — dashing for the eighth straight day the government's bid to send its first troops south to near the Israeli border since the war ended 20 months ago.

The official army spokesman — speaking to foreign reporters trapped with Lebanese officers in underground shelters, said angrily, "If Israel wasn't behind them [the militias], no one would dare say, 'We are shelling the Lebanese Army.'"

The spokesman, Mahmoud Matar, said that what he called the army's "crucially important" move to a planned headquarters in the south-central town of Tibnine now "depends on how much the U.S. pressures Israel."

The shelling sprayed large hunks of molten shrapnel within yards of other foreign reporters at Palestinian guerrilla positions just north of Kaakaba. It set off a number of fires in and around the town.

About 30 shells fell in less than 90 minutes, the reporters said, the heaviest militia barrage in four days. There were no reported casualties, however.

Nor was there any immediate explanation for the flare-up, following reports two days earlier from army and UN sources that U.S. pressure had persuaded Israel and the militias to soften opposition to the army move.

In Beirut, the Syrian troops' overnight barrage was the fiercest in a six-month-old feud with the Christian militiamen. It followed a warning from Damascus of an Israeli-Christian plot inside Lebanon.

The fire zeroed in on offices of the main militia factions — the Phalangist and National Liberal parties.

One shell knocked out official Phalangist Party radio late yesterday, minutes after the heavy-weapon fire began. It was back on the air early today.

In addition to the party offices, dozens of civilian buildings were hit — most of them in the main Ashrafieh residential area of east Beirut, a neighborhood already battered by three major rounds of Syrian-Christian fighting since February.

Residents confirmed that the Christian militias were firing back from the area, mostly with machine guns. The Syrians, who said militia sniper fire had been the initial cause of the flare-up, also charged that the rightists were firing with field artillery.

The Liberal Party chief, former President Camille Chamoun, made it clear that the political stalemate that began the fighting remained, telling a television interviewer that "the Syrians must get out" of Lebanon.

In the south, Mr. Matar, the army spokesman, stressed the importance of the army, which has yet to fire a shot against the militias opposing it on its first post-civil-war mission.

"If this mission succeeds — and it has to — then the people can have faith in this army. It will be the start of rebuilding Lebanon."

## To Press Peace Effort

## Vance Arrives in Egypt After Talks With Begin

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Aug. 7 (AP) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, arriving in Egypt today for talks with President Anwar Sadat, said that the United States would press ahead with its Middle East peace effort and termed his earlier talks with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin "useful."

State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said that the length of Mr. Vance's stay in Egypt would depend on what progress was made.

"As far as the United States is concerned, we shall persevere in the search for peace," Mr. Vance told reporters at Ben-Gurion Airport as he left Israel. "There is no more important cause."

Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel indicated yesterday that Egypt would not press the United States to present its own plan for a Middle East settlement, but Egyptian diplomats have said privately that they hope the United States will formulate a plan.

Mr. Vance and Mr. Begin described their meeting yesterday as "serious and useful," and Mr. Begin said that Mr. Vance did not press for new policies from Israel.

"There was no American request for Israel to change its position," the prime minister said.

Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said that he hoped Mr. Vance's trip to Egypt would bring "somehow and some way a continuation of the peacemaking process."

Mr. Carter said that Mr. Vance's description of the peace process was not based on new information but was Mr. Vance's "running assessment" of the situation.

Outside Mr. Begin's office about 40 U.S. Jews shouted, "Vance go home," and displayed signs demanding that there be no U.S. pressure on Israel.

Mr. Vance said that his government still hoped for the resumption of ministerial-level talks with Egypt and wished Mr. Vance well in his meeting with Mr. Sadat.

## Study Funded by Tobacco Firms Ties Smoking to Many Diseases

CHICAGO, Aug. 7 (UPI) — A study funded by major tobacco companies has linked cigarette smoking to irreversible heart damage, ulcers, indigestion and many other maladies, including common colds.

The 14-year research project was undertaken by the American Medical Association's Committee for Research on Tobacco and Health. Its report was released last weekend.

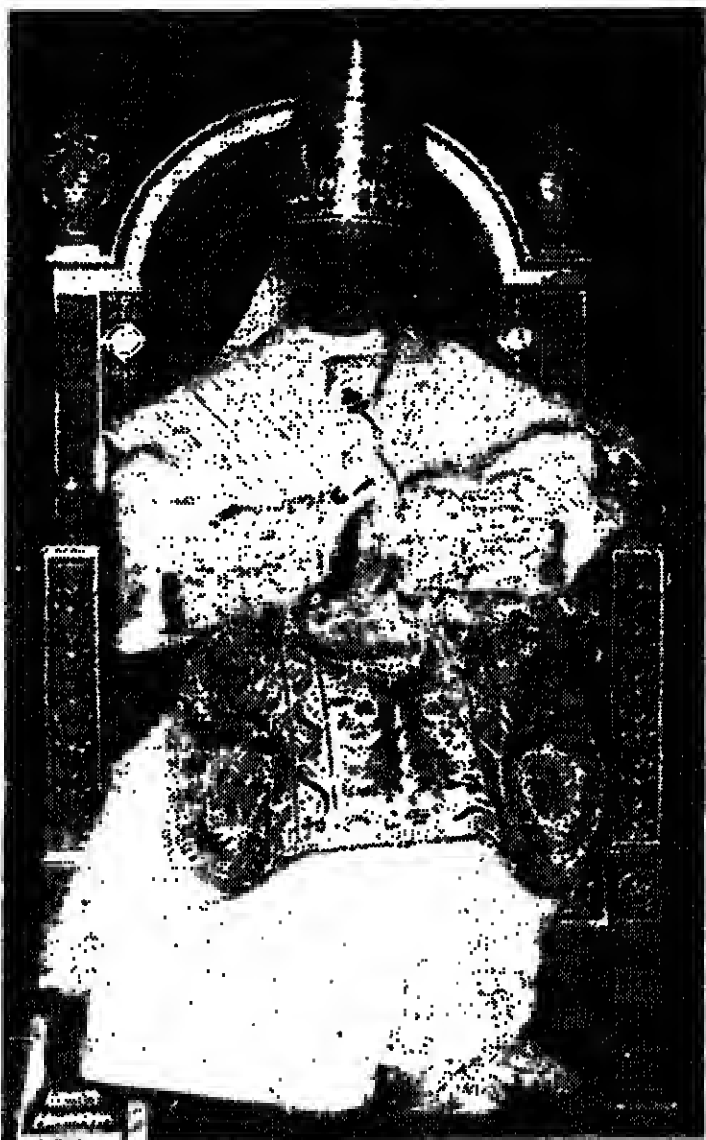
Most of the \$15 million cost of the study, which strengthens scientific arguments against smoking, came from grants from the tobacco companies.

A spokesman for the Tobacco Institute, which represents the cigarette industry, declined comment on the report. Officials of R.J. Reynolds Industries Inc., parent company of R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., also withheld comment.

"The committee believes that the bulk of research sponsored by this project supports the contention that cigarette smoking plays an important role in the development of chronic, obstructive pulmonary diseases and constitutes a grave danger to individuals with pre-existing diseases of the coronary arteries," the report said.

Researchers found connections between cigarette smoking and many maladies, most notably stroke and heart disease. They found that a combination of nicotine and a temporary lack of oxygen can cause irreversible heart damage. They also found that smoking increases the risk of blood clots that could cause fatal strokes or heart attacks.

The report said free fatty acids — linked to fatal heart rhythm irregularities — were found in greater amounts in the blood of smokers than in blood samples from nonsmokers. It also said that cigarette smoke may inhibit the body's bacteria-destroying organisms, making smokers more susceptible to infections such as colds.



Pope Paul VI during coronation ceremonies in 1963.

## No Clear Favorite In Papal Succession

George Vecsey

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (NYT) — There will be no clear favorite when the 116 members of the College of Cardinals meet in Rome later this month to choose a new pope, according to the few students of the Roman Catholic Church who allow themselves to speculate openly about the successor to Pope Paul VI.

Even though Pope Paul spoke several times of his impending death, none of the cardinals will choose his successor from within their own ranks would speculate in public about the identity of the next pope. If there is any politicking among the cardinals, it is not visible.

Still, six or eight individuals are prominently mentioned among those who will meet in the Sistine Chapel.

Perhaps the greatest question is whether the next pope will be the first non-Italian to reign since 1923. Because the makeup of the College of Cardinals changed during the

reign of Pope Paul, there are now only 27 Italians among the 116 voting members from 40 countries. It is not inconceivable, according to observers of the Vatican, that non-Italian cardinals might try to agree on one non-Italian candidate.

Among favorites

Among the cardinals named as favorites are Sergio Pignedoli, Pericle Felici, Sebastiano Baggio and Giovanni Benelli of Italy; Eduardo Pironio, born in Argentina of Italian parents; Franz Konig of Austria; Aloisius Lorscheider of Brazil; Johan Willebrands of the Netherlands; and Bernardin Gantin, born in Dahomey.

Some of these cardinals are considered conservative, others progressive, but most are seen as just slightly off the center, which, in the setting of the College of Cardinals, is quite traditional.

"The issue is really not liberal or conservative," said the Rev. Francis (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Labor Also Worries About Election

## Thorpe's Refusal to Quit Jars Liberals

By Roy Reed

LONDON, Aug. 7 (NYT) — The refusal by the former Liberal Party leader Jeremy Thorpe to step aside as a candidate for reelection has sent waves of consternation through his own party and tremors of anxiety through the governing Labor Party.

Mr. Thorpe has been accused of conspiracy to murder. Liberal leaders fear that, on top of their party's other troubles, Mr. Thorpe's candidacy could cost it seats in Parliament. The next election is expected this fall or in spring.

A further decline in the Liberals' fortunes could be bad news for the Labor Party too, because it has no clear majority and has been governing with a shifting, patched-up coalition that depends heavily on the Liberals.

Some British observers believe that any disaffected Liberal voters might vote Conservative, although any number of uncertainties in the coming election could alter that.

Attempts to Persuade

Liberal leaders reportedly are trying to persuade Mr. Thorpe to change his mind. An indication by him Saturday night that he intended to stay and fight is not thought to be irrevocable in spite of his reputation as a tough and determined man.

Mr. Thorpe, 49, and three other men were charged Friday with conspiring to murder Norman Scott, a one-time male model. Mr. Scott was not killed. The four men are free on bond.

Mr. Thorpe has represented North Devon for nearly 20 years, and he is extremely popular there. His local Liberal Party met Saturday night, and, after a long closed session, it reported that it had unanimously asked Mr. Thorpe to go on representing the district and to run again at the next election.

Ceausescu to Moscow

BUCHAREST, Aug. 7 (AP) — Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu left today for the Soviet Union at the invitation of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, the Romanian news agency Agerpres said.

## Cardinals Called to Elect Successor

# 15,000 View Pope's Body; Burial Is Set for Saturday

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy, Aug. 7 (UPI) — An estimated 15,000 mourners waited for hours in the rain today before filing past the body of Pope Paul VI in the papal summer palace south of Rome.

The body of Pope Paul, who died last night following a heart attack, was lying in state in a small mourning chapel on the third floor of the summer palace.

The mourners began lining up outside the 17th-century palace shortly after dawn and were allowed in at noon.

By the end of the day, palace officials estimated that about 15,000 had moved up the stairs to see the pope.

The Vatican, meanwhile, summoned the cardinals of the Roman

Flags throughout Italy were ordered flown at half staff for three days.

The official summons calling the cardinals to Rome was issued by the dean of the Sacred College of Cardinals, Cardinal Carlo Confalonieri.

Under norms established by Pope Paul in 1975, the conclave of

cardinals to choose his successor must begin between 15 and 18 days after his death, or between Aug. 21 and 24.

There are 131 members of the College of Cardinals but only 116 of them are under the age of 80 and therefore eligible to vote.

The body of the pontiff lay on a catafalque near a statue of his pre-

decessor, Pope John XXIII. It was tilted slightly on a wooden tier covered with a silver cloth with silver and gold edging. He was dressed in his traditional white-and-gold papal vestments with a scarlet velvet collar and a pointed bishop's mitre. The body was watched over by four Swiss papal guards as the crowds filed past quickly.



Photographers crowd into room in Castel Gandolfo palace where pope's body is lying in state.

## Carter Praises 'Moral Beacon'

## World Leaders Hail Pope Paul

From Wire Dispatches

PARIS, AUG. 7 — The guns fell silent briefly in Lebanon, and West German television broke into its programming with Mozart's "Requiem." In New York, the word passed from church to church: "Ring your bells. The pope has died."

Bells tolled all over the world for Pope Paul VI, who died of a heart attack yesterday. People openly wept and leaders of nations praised him. Here is some of the reaction:

President Carter: The pontiff was "a clear moral beacon to a troubled world" and Paul's works "have served me personally as a source of great moral inspiration."

French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing: "France had followed with respect and affection his long effort to maintain and transmit the message of the scriptures in its authentic purity, lighted by his own spirituality, while at the same time persevering... to the often difficult and sometimes trying realities of a world seeking itself."

Goren: Paul "imprinted his mark on a historic era after the holocaust in Europe in his attempt to remove the chronic barrier of hatred between Christianity and Judaism."

Archbishop Tomas O'Flaigh of Armagh, head of the Catholic Church in Ireland: "We shall remember him as a wise and courageous leader who has carried the burden of supreme office during one of the most critical and challenging periods."

King Juan Carlos of Spain: "I am profoundly and sorrowfully affected by the dismaying news."

Nine Days of Prayer

Lebanon's Maronite Christian Patriarch Antonius Butros Khreish: "I am asking the faithful in Lebanon and throughout the Arab countries to observe nine days of prayers for His Holiness."

Archbishop of Sydney, Cardinal Sir John Freeman: "It will take a while for a lot of people in the world to come to the conclusion that he was a very great pope because he has lived and ruled the church through a very difficult time and his great achievement has been to keep a balance between those to the right and those to the left."

Effects in Future

A spokesman for West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic Party: The pope's activities "have met respect beyond the Roman Catholic Church. The pope has turned the dialogue with ecumenism into practice. His work will have effects in the future."

Israeli Chief Rabbi Shlomo

## Passionate Longing

British Prime Minister James Callaghan: "I vividly recall his deep concern for humanity and his

## Remnant of Spanish Rule in Morocco

## Ceuta Anxious Over Its Enclave Status

By James M. Markham

CEUTA (NYT) — Hunched over, their backs piled with plastic shoes, detergents, radios and other duty-free goods bought here, the Moroccan women position themselves to bribe the Moroccan customs officials, who kick at them angrily if the sums proffered are insufficient. Nearby, cars bearing Europeans glide easily through the porous checkpoint from Morocco to this slice of Spain on the Strait of Gibraltar.

"From 5 in the morning they are there smuggling," said a Spanish taxi driver with a disdainful wave at the ragged knots of Moroccan women and children, who constitute a significant element of Ceuta's fragile economy. "Until late at night. Like ants. You know, don't you, that Ceuta has never belonged to the Moors? Never in history. Never."

The taxi driver's history was a bit off, but his sentiments are shared by most of the 70,000 Spaniards who live in this 8.5-square-mile peninsula, one of the ancient Pillars of Hercules. The other pillar is the more celebrated Rock of Gibraltar, visible across the choppy strait on a clear day.

"This is Spain," said Gen. Luis Otero Saavedra, the starchy com-

mander of the 9,000 troops stationed in Ceuta, which was captured from the Arabs by Portugal in 1415 and passed to Spain in 1580 when the crowns of Spain and Portugal were united under Philip II. In 1956, when Spain ceded other North African holdings to a newly independent Morocco, it insisted on retaining both Ceuta and Melilla, 140 miles to the southeast on the Mediterranean.

People Anxious

There seems little likelihood that Gen. Saavedra's troops will have to defend Ceuta against the armies of King Hassan II of Morocco, who has toned down his claim to the two enclaves to retain Madrid's support for his annexation of the former Spanish Sahara in 1975. But the people of Ceuta are anxious, for, no matter how much they insist on the Spanishness of their outpost, they are not sure other Spaniards are convinced.

"People here are worried, they lack confidence," said Antonio Ferrer Pena, the bearded 26-year-old editor of El Faro de Ceuta, the local newspaper. "What is the government doing, not just saying, to show that Ceuta is Spanish? Are they deceiving us? Are we going to stay here — or are we not going to stay here?"

Socialists Unite

Premier Adolfo Suarez's coalition won both Ceuta's Senate seats and its single lower house slot in the last elections; but the Socialist vote, split between two parties, outstripped that of the government party. Now the Socialists have united and could win coming municipal elections here.

Administratively, Ceuta is tied to the province of Cadiz in Andalusia, but, in order to control the new re-



gional government, the Socialists noted that Ceuta and Melilla, with their six legislators belonging to the government party, were not a part of the region. This ruffled sensitivities in Ceuta, and started people muttering that at heart the Socialists favor turning the enclave over to Morocco. Only the Communists openly take that stand.

"No," said Francisco Vallecillo, a veteran Socialist, enjoying the late afternoon sun outside the bar Noray near the old fortified walls of the city. "No, we have just come out of one kind of feudalism under Franco. We don't want to come under another with Hassan."

Alejandro Curis, leader of the 4,000-strong Socialist union here, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



## Wealthy Liechtenstein Celebrates Its Prince's Reign

By Paul Hoffman

VADUZ, Liechtenstein, Aug. 7 (NYT) — Gold and red standards flutter everywhere in this tiny country barely three times the size of Manhattan, as it celebrates the 40th anniversary of the rule of its prince, Franz Josef II. The banner might just as well be made of solid gold, for Liechtenstein is the richest nation per capita in the West.

An average of \$11,055 is produced each year by each of the 25,000 men, women and children in Liechtenstein; the per-capita product in the United States is only \$9,320.

"Only Kuwait is ahead of us," said a leading Vaduz lawyer. He was wearing a huge wristwatch with a broad gold bracelet and gold cufflinks worthy of an oil sheikh. He said that he was on the boards of many international holding companies, trusts and corporations, but he would not say how many.

Liechtenstein maintains its position as the Kuwait of the West in a setting of high mountains, cow pastures and new factories and office buildings. Its wealth is based on the sale to tourists of gaudy postage stamps and of milk mugs that say "moo" when they are lifted, the mass manufacture of false teeth and sausage casings and, above all, on the mail-order companies such as those represented by the gold-loving lawyer.

### Shadowy Corporations

Some of these shadowy corporations are known to have financed white mercenary troops in Africa. Others have been founded to collect royalties for the works of Soviet émigré authors. Still others have allegedly recycled Mafia money.

Earlier this year the Liechtenstein government broke up a group known as LCW Trust when it was discovered to have been trafficking in Soviet-manufactured submachine guns that were purchased in Hungary and probably ended up in Somalia.

Characteristically, the Vaduz authorities learned of the arms affair through foreign press reports. "We have no interest in covering up for crooks," a government spokesman, Walter Kranz, told a visiting American reporter. "If you come across anything shady concerning us, let me know. Most of our time comes from the press, and we follow up each one."

The principality has 30 civil servants in its finance department and a police force of 36. "Liechtenstein simply isn't equipped to check up on all those sophisticated corporations that are nominally based there," said Pierre Langguth, a high official of the Swiss National Bank, in a recent interview.

### Switzerland Pressing

He said that Switzerland was pressing Liechtenstein to tighten controls on foreign financial operators. Switzerland has a lot to say in the affairs of its eastern neighbor. It permits the principality to use the Swiss franc as national currency and takes care of Liechtenstein's customs service and foreign relations.

The month-long anniversary festivities here are overshadowed by latent tension between Liechtenstein and Switzerland that nobody here will discuss officially. The government spokesman, Mr. Kranz, nevertheless remarked: "We won't bow to any pressure. We are a little people, but we are still-necked."

He said, however, that negotiations are going on between

### 25,000 Companies

There are more than 25,000 international companies, bearing such bland names as Confida, Cortrust, Quorum and Investment Management, with nominal headquarters in Liechtenstein—a little more than one such company for each of the country's genuine inhabitants. The letterhead companies are represented mainly by the 40 or so lawyers and notaries public in the principality.

The income of Liechtenstein's

lawyers is well above the national average.

One lawyer, Herbert Batliner, has just scored a coup by bringing the Vienna Symphony Orchestra to Vaduz for the celebrations honoring the prince.

"A live concert is a big thing for Liechtenstein," an Italian resident said. "There is little to do here except make money. Right now there is only one movie house in the entire country—the other is closed for the summer. People stay at home, enjoy their swimming pools and watch Austrian or Swiss television. Every family has at least two cars, but they rarely go anywhere. They do talk plenty about the prince and his family and genuinely like them."

### Permanent Resident

His Serene Highness Prince Franz Josef II is a grandson of Emperor Franz Josef of Austria-Hungary and the first chief of the ruling family in Liechtenstein's 172-year history as a sovereign country to live here permanently. At 71—he will be 72 on Aug. 16—he is also

the longest-serving head of state in Europe.

The tourists, who arrive here in 40 to 50 railroad cars and hundreds of autos daily, stare up at the ornate walls of the prince's 13th-century abode on a cliff 350 feet above the bazaar-like main street of Vaduz. A sign proclaims that there are no visits to the castle, so the tourists flock to the monumental new post office to write home or gaze at the Rubens paintings in the nearby museum.

The paintings are from the prince's private collection, said to be one of the largest in the world. Some years ago, Liechtensteiners were pained to learn that the prince had quietly sold off some of his treasures. Officials here say that nothing of that kind has happened in eight years and explain that the prince earlier had needed money because he had lost much property when the Communists took over in Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland.

The prince still owns four palaces in Vienna and estates elsewhere in Austria. Thanks to the

boom in Liechtenstein, he is no longer strapped for cash.

Visitors are showered with promotional literature on Liechtenstein. That literature does not note that the rich little country has one of the highest suicide rates in the world. Why so much emotional trouble in a tax dodger's paradise?

"It's the strain of all-too-rapid transition from a rural to an industrial society," said an official who was asked about the problem. "Before the last war, most Liechtensteiners lived by farming and cattle breeding. Now only 3 percent of our population is in agriculture."

The official noted that Liechtensteiners become particularly suicidal whenever the *foehn* is blowing. This is the enervating Alpine wind for which anything from traffic accidents to wife-beating is blamed.

*Foehn* or no *foehn*, there is much singing of the national anthem—to the music of "God Save the Queen" (and "My Country, 'Tis of Thee")—these days: "Long live Liechtenstein, flourishing on the young Rhine, happy and loyal."

## 2 Years After Riots Over Meat Costs

## Poland Quietly Putting Into Effect Sharp Price Rises

By David A. Andelman

WARSAW (NYT) — Poland has been quietly introducing the sharp price increases and other economic adjustments that it was unable to implement two years ago.

At the same time, another potentially disastrous agricultural season is being forecast, which could wipe out the economic advances of recent months.

Although the adjustments began some time ago, it was only late in July that a small Warsaw newspaper, *Dziennik Ludowy*, confirmed large shipments of meat to special stores charging so-called commercial prices—twice the base price.

On June 1 the government raised the base price by 20 to 45 percent, depending on grade. The impact will probably be felt fully next month, when Poles return from vacations.

A doubling of meat prices in June, 1976, touched off widespread rioting that compelled the government to cancel the increases within hours.

### Severe Meat Shortages

According to government figures, prime stein now costs about \$3.30 a pound in the commercial-price stores and half that in regular-price shops. Ham costs about \$2.50 a pound and quality pork \$1.76. Lower-quality sausage and other processed meats start at about 50 cents a pound.

The best meat in the stores is inferior to that sold in U.S. supermarkets and butcher shops; most cuts are laced with fat and gristle. Quality cuts, particularly of ham, are usually exported, because Poland needs the money.

The imbalances that underlay the 1976 price increases did not disappear. Severe shortages of meat—only a favored few in key industries are assured of unlimited supplies at bargain prices—and other consumer goods still produce long lines at the counters and grumbling throughout the country. Big production subsidies have drained the treasury.

Demands for ever bigger wage increases, combined with continued low productivity, have fueled inflation. Extensive imports have

swelled the foreign debt. Bad harvests last year forced the purchase of \$500 million in grain from the United States for fodder.

The government has been trying since the 1976 disturbances to find a way to increase retail prices gradually as a first step to correcting the imbalances. Finally, in this area at least, the policy of gradualism seems to be succeeding.

"We still have some difficult economic problems," commented a senior official of the Communist Party central committee. "Mostly these are due to the market conditions, especially for meat, and years of bad harvests. This year will be no better."

Agriculture and the weather are key factors in Polish economic difficulties. Last year the harvest was 7.5 percent lower than that of 1976.

itself no bonanza. On June 22 this year, disaster struck again. After no rain since April 1 in the critical northern plains, the site of much of the large-scale farming and the most productive land, a monthlong deluge began.

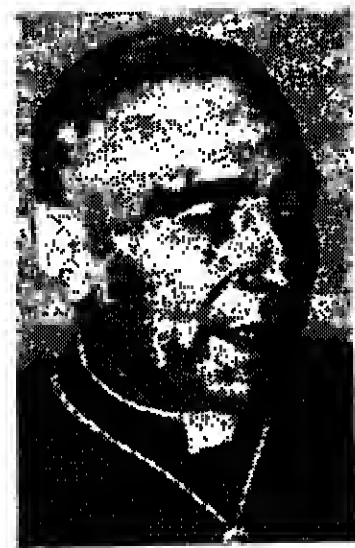
High food prices are a first step in reducing the trade deficit by deterring consumption of imports. Recent surveys show that 60 percent of increased pay has gone into food, particularly meat.

Until recently, it is said, many official price increases were haphazard, with little consideration of costs, quality or demand. Now, as part of the economic policy that has yielded the higher food prices, a committee chaired by Deputy Premier Tadeusz Pyka has produced a wide-ranging list of goods on which strict criteria must be followed with respect to demand.

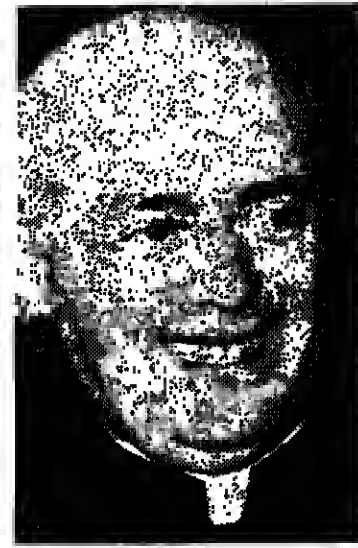
The purpose is to eliminate the waste that pervades the economy, with clothing, shoes and furniture gathering dust while consumers snap up a few desirable items, mostly imported, within hours of their appearance.

If improvement is possible, and observers are skeptical, the government may be able to begin reducing production subsidies that, Finance Ministry officials say, account for more than a third of the budget. More resources would then be available for the agricultural sector and to produce exportable goods that could pay for food imports.

The authorities would like to keep the worker happy. "This is still a political question," the central committee official said, "though perhaps not as obsessive as two years ago."



Cardinal Eduardo Pironio



Cardinal Giovanni Benelli



Cardinal Franz Koenig

## No Clear Favorite in Papal Succession

(Continued from Page 1)

Cardinal Murphy, who has been identified as the pseudonymous author Xavier Rynne, a writer on Vatican politics. "The main thing is that the cardinals want to go forward. They

had seen the pope weaken in recent years."

While the United States has 10 cardinals, none is seen as a contender. Cardinal John Wright, a powerful and intellectual native of Boston who has served as head of

the Congregation of the Clergy since 1969, is recuperating from an operation in Boston and is no longer considered even to have an outside chance.

U.S. Influence

However, the 10 voices from the United States, if they are taken as a unit, could have a great influence on the outcome of the election. It is not easy to say now whether the U.S. cardinals might favor a non-Italian.

One of the leading candidates will be Cardinal Giovanni Benelli, 56, who was Pope Paul's chief of staff until last year and is now archbishop of Florence. He was regarded as a tough administrator who controlled the Curia for the pope, but he may have made too many enemies.

Another possibility is Cardinal Sebastiano Baggio, 64, head of the Sacred Congregation of Bishops. He, however, has no territorial following.

Cardinal Sergio Pignedoli, 67, is president of the Secretariat for Non-Christians, and is known internationally as a personable representative of the Vatican, but his open ways are suspected by some.

Cardinal Pericle Felici, 69, was secretary-general of the Second Vatican Council (1962-65) and is said to be a favorite of conservatives in the Curia.

Considered acceptable to both Italians and non-Italians is Cardinal Eduardo Pironio, 57, head of the Sacred Congregation for Religious. Perhaps because of his birth in Argentina, he is often seen as one of the cardinals most concerned with economic and social problems of the Third World.

Native of Netherlands  
Cardinal Johan Willebrands, 69, is considered a conservative by some and too ecumenical by others, perhaps because of the dissenting theology from his native Netherlands in the last generation. Since 1969, he has headed the Vatican Secretariat for Promoting Christian Unity and has been the primate of the Netherlands since December, 1975.

While in the forefront of Roman Catholic life for decades, these and other cardinals have recently been brought further into the public eye, particularly in Europe and the United States, by several books and articles discussing the election of the next pope.



RUN FOR LIFE IN LEBANON — Beirut civilians flee from a sudden flare-up of firing between Syrian peacekeeping troops and Christian rightist militiamen. (See story on Page 1.)

## Still Seeks Planes, Trucks

## Libya Says Embargo Is Harmful to U.S.

By Thomas W. Lippman

TRIPOLI, Libya, Aug. 7 (WP) — On the glass-topped desk of H.M. Cuniali, chairman of Libyan Arab Airlines, is a blue folder entitled, "Airbus A-300. Economic Study. Libyan Arab Airlines."

The Libyans do not really want to use the Franco-German Airbus to expand the airline's fleet. They want U.S.-built Boeings, of which they have ordered two and are prepared to order at least three more.

But the Airbus, Mr. Cuniali said in an interview, is the obvious alternative if the State Department persists in its refusal to license Boeings for export to Libya. It will not be the Libyans, he said, who will pay the price for the decision, it will be the workers on the Boeing assembly line in Seattle whose jobs depend on the flow of orders.

### More at Stake

Much more is at stake in the U.S. refusal to authorize the export of airplanes to Libya than the question of which competing plane the Libyans will buy instead.

The U.S. embargo, and possible subsequent embargoes on sales to Iraq and Algeria, raises the whole question of the wisdom, and efficacy, of using commercial arrangements as a tool of foreign policy, a practice generally condemned by the U.S. business community.

Here in Libya, the State Department's action is criticized by Americans and Libyans alike as a belated response to Libyan policies of the early 1970s, not to Libyan policies of today. It appears to have eliminated any prospect of improved U.S.-Libyan relations or reduction in the U.S. trade deficit with Libya. If it has chastened the Libyans, they do not show it.

"We and Boeing have been very happy together," said Mr. Cuniali, whose current international fleet of

nine planes is all-Boeing. "We had detailed discussions with Boeing about the expansion of the fleet. But I have to move, to expand, to serve the public. We can't just wait."

Whatever Libya decides to do, commercially or politically, he said, it will not be because of State Department pressure.

### Military Uses

That summarizes the Libyan response to the move to cut off exports of material and equipment that might have military uses to Libya on the grounds that this country encourages international terrorism and harbors hijackers. Over the objections of the Commerce Department, the State Department has vetoed delivery of two Boeing 727s for which Libya has already paid \$30 million, at least three 747 jumbo jets worth \$65 million, and 400 heavy-duty trucks that Libya ordered from the Oshkosh Truck Co. for \$72 million.

It seems to be the unanimous opinion of Libyan officials, foreign diplomats and U.S. businessmen here that the embargo was a mistake and will not work.

These sources argue that it only can contribute to the enormous U.S. trade deficit with Libya, which last year sold about \$3.8 billion worth of oil to the United States and imported only \$314 million in U.S.-made products. They also say that the Libyans have taken steps to purge themselves of their reputation for supporting terrorism, can buy trucks and planes elsewhere, and certainly are not going to change their international policies to please the State Department.

Abdul Ati Obeidi, chairman of Libya's General Peoples Committee, or premier, said that the Libyans were "surprised that a free-trading capitalist nation like the

U.S. would take such a decision, and just against Libya, on strictly economic grounds."

He said that Libya "wanted 747s, but now the U.S. wants to blackmail us and tell us what to do in our policy. We won't let our desire for U.S. equipment make us submit to any demand that conflicts with our principles. If things are normal, we are happy to deal with the U.S., but we won't get down on our knees. You have to respect our point of view."

The ban on aircraft sales in Libya was not without precedent. In 1970, the Libyans paid about \$100 million for 16 propeller-driven C-130 Hercules military transports, but got only eight of them when delivery of the others was blocked in 1976. The Libyans have refused to take back their money and have continued to demand delivery of the others. They are apparently going to follow the same policy with the two 727s for which they have already paid.

At least half a dozen countries could supply the trucks the Libyans want, but the airline has a much smaller range of choices for an expansion program that Mr. Cuniali described as "big in numbers and big in money."

Aside from the Airbus, the only non-U.S. planes that might be available are made in the Soviet Union, with which Libya has close political and military relations. Mr. Cuniali said that "if we have to, we will" consider Soviet aircraft, but other sources here say that is not a serious possibility.

The Libyans prefer, sources here said, to wait a while and allow supporters of the plane sale in Washington to try to persuade the State Department to reverse its decision.

With delivery of the two 727s scheduled for this month, Mr. Cuniali said that he was hopeful that the Libyans and members of the Washington state congressional delegation would succeed in having the ban lifted.

Beyond any specific items in the plane and truck deals, diplomatic and commercial sources here say, the State Department move took the Libyans by surprise and injected a new irritant into U.S.-Libyan relations that had been at least stable, if not cordial, after years of turbulence.

Libyan officials from Col. Moammar Qadhafi on down lose no opportunity to disavow international terrorism and express their opposition to the very tactics that the State Department is holding them responsible for.

"We are against terrorism and we do not believe in it," Col. Qadhafi's right-hand man, Maj. Abdel Salam Jalloud said recently. "Our way of thinking and attitude do not go along with terrorism and our laws are against it."

Libya does continue active support for the Palestine Liberation Organization, and for guerrilla movements in Africa and Asia and subversive elements in some Arab countries, but the Libyans argue that this is legitimate political support for righteous causes, not terrorism. In any case, the Libyans argue with some justification that the United States has not cut off exports of sensitive equipment to some other Arab countries whose record on terrorism in recent years is worse than Libya's.

The government's real concern, informed sources here say, is less over the planes and trucks than over the possible impact of legislation pending in Congress that would impose strict trade restrictions on countries suspected of encouraging terrorism.

About one-third of Libya's daily crude oil production of 2 million barrels is exported to the United States. According to oil industry sources, loss of the U.S. market would be a serious economic blow to Libya, whose traditional markets in northern Europe have largely been cut off by the flow of oil from the North Sea.

The inquiry appears not to have reached Ceuta with the anti-Semitic fury that struck the Spanish peninsula, and Mr. Gabizon said that his family, originally from Seville, "has always been Spanish."

The community has a synagogue, kosher butchers and a Hebrew school for its children. A street in Ceuta is named after a Jewish sergeant who was killed in one of Spain's North African wars. Melilla has an even larger Jewish community.

Sitting in his wood-paneled office off the Plaza de Africa, Mayor Alfonso Sotelo Azorin pictured his town as "a model of coexistence among Jews, Moors, Hindus and Catholics."

"Our relations with Morocco are very good now," said the stocky former physical education teacher. "Ceuta should serve as a bridge between Africa and Europe. Ceuta represents Western civilization."



### Same Picture

And the picture is the same through much of the rest of the world. Insect pests, long under control, are making a comeback.

Mosquitoes are one of the best examples, biting the world's population in such numbers that malaria is a worldwide disease again.

A malaria is rapidly becoming a major disease in parts of the world that haven't been troubled by malaria in 20 years," said Dr. Clifford Peas of the U.S. Agency for International Development. "Malaria is on its way to becoming a major international problem."

Rising numbers of malaria cases are being recorded in Thailand, India, Lebanon, Brazil, Guatemala,

## Pestilent Locust, Grasshopper, Mosquito

## Resilient, Hungry Insects Making World Comeback

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (WP) — A plague of desert locusts of biblical ferocity is sweeping across the Horn of Africa. At least 67 separate swarms, with 4 billion locusts to a swarm, have been identified in Ethiopia and Somalia this summer.

In the United States the locust's smaller cousin, the grasshopper, is eating its way in near record numbers through the grass, corn and bean fields of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri. In the rich alfalfa fields of eastern Colorado, farmers have counted 150 grasshoppers per square yard.

"The last time it was this bad was 1958," said Richard Cowden of the U.S. Animal and Plant Health Service. "There are crop growers in Colorado who are already devastated this year by grasshoppers."

Not since the Dust Bowl days of the 1930s has the United States been so assailed by pests. The gypsy moth in the Northeast, the fire ant in the Southeast, the corn borer in the Midwest and the grasshopper in the Plains states now infest the nation in record numbers.

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Rising numbers of malaria cases are being recorded in Thailand, India, Lebanon, Brazil, Guatemala,

Honduras, Colombia and Haiti. Fully half of the 200 million cases of malaria in the world in the last year struck in Africa. An estimated 1 million African children have died from malaria in the last year.

The reasons for the rise in pestilence around the world are not simple. They involve climatic variations, changes in agricultural patterns, the banning of certain pesticides for environmental reasons and widespread insect resistance that makes other pesticides ineffective.

### Immune to Pesticides

The main reason for the increase in malaria, which the World Health Organization estimates has risen more than 25 percent in the last two years, is the rapid advance of mosquito resistance to insecticides. No fewer than 43 species of malaria-carrying mosquitoes are immune to the potent BHC (benzene hexachloride) and Dieldrin, which almost wiped out the malaria mosquito 20 years ago. And the disease has grown resistant to anti-malarial drugs.

Whatever the reasons, the results are devastating. India was able to reduce the number of its malaria victims from 100 million in 1952 to 60,000 10 years later. By 1976, the number was back up to 6 million. WHO officials say the numbers are still rising. Neighboring Pakistan and Bangladesh are suffering similarly.

The reasons for the locusts in the Horn of Africa are even more complex. The drought that plagued the region for more than five years gave way a year ago to unusually heavy rains, which weather forecasters say will persist for at least another year.

The rain did two things. It gave the locusts the moist soil they need to breed, and it grew the vegetation they need to thrive. So quickly did the locust population grow that as

many as 80 swarms were counted early this year.

Most pesticides are useless against the adult locusts, which grow to a length of 4 inches. Their swarms block out the sun for hours at a time when they take to the sky.

Each locust eats the equivalent of its weight every day. They eat seeds, leaves, flowers, fruit and bark. When they swarm onto trees their weight alone breaks the limbs. This year the 50 swarms identified in Ethiopia and the 17 in Somalia have eaten huge swaths of grassland as well as grains like millet, tef, sorghum and corn.

It was a similar cycle of drought followed by wet weather that brought out the grasshoppers in the American West. Like locusts, grasshoppers will eat almost anything. They will feed on range grass but prefer crops if they can get them.

### 'Anything With Cellulose'

"I've seen them defoliate oak trees, and that's pretty hard eating," said Homer Autry of the U.S. Animal and Plant Health Service. "We have pictures of them eating wooden fence posts and pitchfork handles. Anything with cellulose that will keep them alive."

What Mr. Autry says is the worst grasshopper infestation in 20 years may have been triggered by more than the right weather conditions. The nationwide ban on the persistent pesticides like Heptachlor, Dieldrin, Aldrin and Chlordane may also have something to do with it. The allowable substitutes like Malathion are more expensive and less effective.

Making matters worse is the trend among farmers to make their croplands bigger and bigger, thus removing any effective barriers to grasshopper migration. The grasshoppers can literally eat their way across the country.

Grasshoppers do not migrate as widely and as quickly as locusts, but they move a lot faster than most other insects. The grasshopper has already moved into Texas, where 200,000 acres of range received a treatment of Malathion paid for by the federal government. It was one of the few places the United States sprayed with pesticide this year to stem the grasshopper tide.

Why? Because after World War II, the farmers and governors of the 15 Western states where the grasshopper was perennial trouble agreed with the government that the persistent pesticides worked so well on cropland that federal intervention no longer was needed.

### Loss of Weapons

The U.S. government still sprays some grassland, because so much of it is federally owned, but even there the United States bears only one-third of the cost. And it will pay only for registered insecticides like Parathion and Malathion, whose persistence is no more than a few days.

"We lost the chemicals that knock the population way down," Mr. Autry said. "And unless you can kill off more than 90 percent of a pest population, they're breeding faster than you can kill them."

Mr. Autry and Mr. Cowden claim that the loss of persistent pesticides hurts even more in the war against other pests like the gypsy moth, the fire ant and the corn borer.

"I've recommended to all the environmentalists," Mr. Autry said, "that they go and sit down at a fire ant mound for 10 seconds, and I guarantee they'll see the light of day on Mirex [mostly banned by the Environmental Protection Agency] for fire ants."

July 1978



As Aug. 16 Recess Approaches

Carter Courts Congress to Improve Ties

By Terence Smirth  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (NYT) — Like the suitor of a reluctant maiden, President Carter has been pursuing Congress in recent weeks with everything from flattery to invitations to the White House.

He has invited congressmen in droves for working breakfasts, private luncheons, buffet dinners, tennis games and private film showings in the White House theater. In all, more than 350 of the 535 senators and representatives have trooped through the executive mansion in the last month.

More than mere sociability lies behind the presidential invitations. Mr. Carter and his top aides are engaged in their most concentrated effort to date to improve the administration's tattered relations with Capitol Hill.

**Special Urgency**  
The courtship takes on a special urgency as the House approaches its Aug. 16 recess with several major Carter legislative programs still to be acted upon, including those concerning energy, civil service reform and taxes.

The courtship is also meant to reverse the deterioration of the president's relations with the House Democratic leadership before it is too late. That crucial relationship reached a low last week when Mr. Carter, despite all the socializing, found himself on the outs with House Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., and the majority whip, John Brademas, D-Ill.

The issues were different in each dispute. Rep. O'Neill was unhappy about the White House dismissal of a friend, Rep. Brademas about the president's hard line on lifting the Turkish arms embargo. But both of these confrontations underscored the kind of problems that Mr. Carter has had with Congress from the outset of his administration.

**'Alcoholic Hippo'**  
"They handled these two incidents with all the finesse of an alcoholic bippopotamus," Rep. Brademas told a friend last week. The White House, he said, "has spilled the mercury all over the table and now they'll find it difficult, if not impossible, to put it back into the thermometer again."

Interviews with more than a dozen congressmen of both parties last week indicated that Mr. Carter's concentrated courtship has relieved but not resolved his problems on the Hill. He and his 25-member congressional liaison staff, headed

Using U.S.-Made Planes

Hanoi Steps Up Attacks on Cambodia

By Don Oberdorfer  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (UPI) — U.S.-made F-5 and A-37 planes were roaring off the runway at Bien Hoa Air Base in Vietnam again last week and heading west to drop 250-pound, high-explosive projectiles and anti-personnel "cluster bombs" in unacknowledged missions across the Cambodian border.

As ground battles blazed, commanders of the invading forces called in helicopters to lift the wounded back across the border for treatment, and took solace in a body count of enemy dead radioed to headquarters.

This was no re-enactment for Hollywood cameras, but an increasingly bloody invasion by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam into Democratic Kampuchea, as it is officially known since the U.S. defeat.

According to U.S. analysts who have been studying official, press and intelligence reports, the battle has entered a new phase since mid-June, with sharply increased Vietnamese military action along the lines of a conventional offensive and growing indications of Chinese countermeasures to support Cambodia.

In a startling reversal of roles, the Vietnamese are reported to be fighting with equipment and some of the tactics of their former enemies. U.S. officials said that reliable information, evidently based on radio monitoring, includes reports of almost-daily Vietnamese bombing missions against Cambodia by captured U.S.-made planes and Soviet-supplied MiGs based at Bien Hoa and other airfields. Some days there have been as many as 25 missions, according to these reports.

**Lack of Helium Delays Launch Of Venus Probe**  
CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., Aug. 7 (UPI) — A spacecraft designed to study the atmosphere of the planet Venus is due to be launched early tomorrow after a 24-hour delay caused by human error resulting in a shortage of helium.

Pioneer Venus-2, carrying five mini-spacecraft, known as probes, which will be sent to the planet, is scheduled to lift off at 3:33 a.m. local time (0733 GMT).

Today launching was postponed when work crews discovered a shortage of helium for the second stage of the Atlas Centaur rocket. A space agency spokesman said that one truckload of helium arrived from Texas but proved to be insufficient. A second truck was en route from Tennessee and was expected to arrive in time for fueling of the second stage for tomorrow's launch.

Scientists hope the five probes of Pioneer Venus-2 will help them understand why the Earth's environment is friendly to humans while that of Venus is hostile. The probes are expected to enter the Venus atmosphere Dec. 9.

Victims' Fear of Police Is Cited In Failure to Report Most Rapes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (UPI) — A new study calls rape "the most under-reported crime in the country," with only about 56,000 of an estimated 250,000 rapes a year being reported to police.

Donna Schram, who directed the study for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, said, "If we improve the way victims are treated it seems likely that more women will report."

Of 29 interviewed rape victims who did not report the crimes, more than half said they feared the sort of treatment they might receive from police or prosecutors, the report said.

"It seems ironic that it is the victim, not the offender, who is often deterred by fear of the criminal justice system," the report said.

The report said only one rape complaint in four results in an arrest and only one in 60 ends in conviction.

The study, conducted by the Batelle Law and Justice Study Center in Seattle with a \$600,000 grant, suggested that more skillful police effort could get more victims to cooperate and produce more convictions.

by Frank Moore, still get sharply mixed reviews in the House and Senate.

Most of those interviewed felt that the White House was now showing a significantly better understanding of the workings of Congress and its key power brokers, but they all said that the administration still had not learned to make full use of the leverage that is available to it.

Significantly, the congressmen pointed out that the administration was burdened with a number of problems not of its own making, including the following:

Congress is newly assertive in foreign policy and budget matters; its power has been fragmented among scores of new subcommittee chairmen; party discipline has declined; special-interest lobbies have gained in number and power, and the moral authority of the presidency has diminished in the post-Vietnam, post-Watergate era.

**Carter Label**  
But the other difficulties mentioned by the congressmen bear a distinctive Carter label. These are the president's distaste for compromise, the high expectations raised by his many campaign promises, the anti-Washington theme he struck during the campaign, which many congressmen read as anti-Congress, and his lack of knowledge about the bureaucracy and the inexperience of his key aides.

Members of the president's congressional liaison staff acknowledge many of these shortcomings, but they also contend that Mr. Carter is breaking legislative ground with his ambitious proposals for reform and reorganization.

The president's lobbyists say that they have learned a great deal in the last 18 months and, in fact, already have achieved a better legislative record than the public realizes. For example, they point to such foreign policy achievements as the Senate ratification of the Panama Canal treaties and the approval of the controversial Middle East aircraft package.

Further, they predict that in the remaining weeks of the present session, Mr. Carter will win congressional approval of an acceptable energy bill, a meaningful tax cut, an airline deregulation bill and sweeping reform of the Civil Service system.

If he does all that, the president will have an impressive list of legislative achievements to his credit. But his record so far has been disappointing.

Rep. Anderson added that the president's low standing in polls of public opinion had helped to erode the Carter influence on Capitol Hill. "Many congressmen have concluded that he is a one-term president," he said. "So naturally, they ask themselves why they should go out of their way to help him."

**One-Term President**  
Rep. Anderson added that the president's low standing in polls of public opinion had helped to erode the Carter influence on Capitol Hill. "Many congressmen have concluded that he is a one-term president," he said. "So naturally, they ask themselves why they should go out of their way to help him."

Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., who battled Mr. Carter in several Democratic presidential primaries in 1976, said that the White House lobby, "pretty abysmal at first," had improved recently. Mr. Carter himself, Rep. Udall said, "is showing a flexibility and willingness to compromise that he didn't have before."

That notion was challenged, however, by Rep. William Steiger, R-Wis., who launched the tax rebellion in the House Ways and Means Committee with his amendment to cut the capital gains tax.

**Style and Trust**  
"I never heard from the White House during the debate on my amendment," Rep. Steiger said, "not one word. They never showed any interest in compromise." Other congressmen complained that the central problem in the Carter-Congress relationship was one of style and trust.

Carter is still a stranger in this town, an outsider, a veteran Democrat said, more in disappointment than in revulsion. "He doesn't understand the value of sitting down at the end of the day with a glass of bourbon and talking things over like colleagues, rather than adversaries. I'm not sure he ever will."

imperialists and other fascists and reactionaries," Radio Phnom Penh charged.

As the Vietnamese activity has increased in three areas, including the "Parrot's Beak" and "fishhook" regions, the conviction has grown among Washington officials that Hanoi is out to topple the Cambodian regime and replace it with more malleable leaders.

Additional evidence for this belief includes abundant reports that Vietnam has trained and deployed Cambodian insurgent groups intent on revolution.

The greatest uncertainty concerns China, which has the power to make any conquest of Cambodia dangerous and expensive for the Vietnamese.

**Mission to Peking**  
On July 29 Peking announced the arrival of a Cambodian military mission "of great importance," headed by Defense Minister Son Sen and described as "the first of its kind" since the "liberation" of Phnom Penh.

Radio Peking reported last week that the Cambodian mission met Chinese Defense Minister Huo Hai-chang, even though he is hospitalized, and the Cambodians were reported to have conferred with "leading comrades" of the Chinese ground, naval and air force "in a profound atmosphere of mutual understanding and total agreement."

Chinese Premier Hua Kuo-feng, in his most explicit statement of alliance, was quoted as telling the Cambodian military mission: "Your struggle is a just one and a just struggle is bound to win. We support your struggle."

U.S. analysts have sharply increased their estimate of the Chinese military and civilian advisers in Cambodia from something in the hundreds to several thousand — possibly more than 10,000. The analysts say that there is evidence that Chinese military advisers are stationed with artillery, air defense and naval units.

**Chinese Aid Reported**  
China is reported to have recently supplied Cambodia with weaponry, including field artillery, light tanks, anti-aircraft guns, communications gear and naval patrol craft. The visit of the Cambodian military mission, received with so much top-level attention, suggests that additional Chinese aid may be forthcoming.

China has been making increasingly strong charges that its arch-enemy, the Soviet Union, is masterminding Vietnam's actions as a means of encircling China. Mr. Huo, in an article a week ago in commemoration of China's Army Day, called Vietnam "the Cuba in the East," and suggested that Moscow was behind the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia.

Vietnam has published many reports of Cambodian attacks against Vietnamese border villages and towns, but has not acknowledged that its forces have attacked Cambodian territory.



**HIGH HOPES** — Led by Arlene Blum, second from left, an adventurous band of women left San Francisco Sunday for Nepal on the first leg of a journey they hope will end at the top of Annapurna, the world's 10th highest peak. The group is shown here in a television appearance before leaving. They are, from left, Dyanna Taylor, a filmmaker; Mrs. Blum, a biochemist; TV host Pat Mitchell; Vera Watson, a climber; and Marie Ashton, a filmmaker.

200 More U.S. Citizens Expected Soon

24 Vietnam Kin of GIs Fly to Bangkok

BANGKOK, Aug. 7 (UPI) — Smiling through tears of relief, 24 Vietnamese wives and children of U.S. servicemen arrived in Bangkok today after three years of trying to leave Vietnam.

Carrying 7-year-old Nina Laffie in his arms, Archbishop Philip Hannan of New Orleans, who helped arrange the flight, said it was a "good symbol of better relations between Vietnam and the United States."

Jerry Tinker, leader of the congressional delegation that arranged the exit, said another 200 U.S. citizens may also be able to leave Vietnam soon in what he called a "very considerable breakthrough on family reunions."

Mr. Tinker, staff director of the Senate's refugee subcommittee, who works directly with Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., said: "There is no doubt that Vietnam wishes for reconciliation and normalization of relations with the United States."

**A Bit Puzzled**  
Waiting for his wife and child at the Bangkok Airport was Robert Bailey of Portland, Ore. When 27-year-old Duyen Kim rushed through the airport door they fell into each other's arms laughing and sobbing.

Looking on, a bit puzzled, was the son he had not seen for nearly four years, 8-year-old Michael. "It's great, it's great," Mr. Bailey said, "I just never thought it would happen." Mr. Bailey was in the United States when the sudden fall of Saigon prevented him from rejoining his family.

For the 14 children and 10 women on the flight was a deliverance from a country they had long sought to leave. Many said they were left behind in the chaos of the U.S. evacuation of South Vietnam in the days just before the war's end.

Nguyen Ngai Loan, who plans to rejoin her husband, Ira Daniel, now working for Bell Helicopter in Tehran, said that she had applied immediately to leave, but heard nothing until two weeks ago. Then officials gave her papers to sign and told her to prepare for the flight.

All said they were glad to be out of Vietnam, where living conditions were described as tough under the Communist regime. They said, however, that there was no discrimination against them as U.S. citizens.

Archbishop Hannan said that the Vietnamese government gave the delegation good cooperation in moving families whose homes will be demolished for highways.

"When we build a highway," he said, "the law says we have to give them 90 days' notice and we buy their house. Here, it's kind of an 'iffy' situation. We don't know what's going on with their homes, and they have to leave now. But they're being relocated at no expense to them, and that's what's important."

Last Wednesday, the State Health Department declared a health emergency for the area and recommended that pregnant women and families with children under 2 leave their homes immediately and that the public schools remain closed in the fall.

The department said that it found the rate of miscarriages in the area to be 50 percent higher than the national average, and it also noted several instances of birth defects.

State researchers have found that 82 separate chemicals, dumped underground in drums between 1930 and 1953, have begun seeping to the surface.

**Prison Sentences Cut By Pakistani Leader**  
RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Aug. 7 (UPI) — Military ruler Gen. Mohammed Zia ul-Haq cut 60 days from the sentence of every prisoner in the country yesterday.

He announced the remissions in an address on the eve of the beginning of Ramadan, the Muslim holy month of fasting. Gen. Zia also ordered a number of television workers freed from sentences imposed in February for taking over control of three television stations in a strike for higher wages.

**Appeals Court Refuses to Hear Literacy Suit**  
NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (UPI) — A former Long Island high-school student's \$5-million damage suit alleging his school failed to fulfill its obligation to educate him has been thrown out by a state appeals court in Brooklyn.

In a 3-1 decision, the appellate division justices ruled that the courtroom was not the appropriate forum for such questions.

The majority held that it is "simply not within judicial functions to evaluate how best to educate."

Last year, Edward Donohue, now 20, filed his suit alleging that Copiague High School gave him failing grades in several subjects and, although he lacked basic reading and writing skills, permitted him to graduate in June, 1976.

Last September, state Supreme Court Justice Paul Baisley, presiding in Riverhead, N.Y., dismissed Mr. Donohue's suit against the Copiague Union Free School District on technical grounds.

Mr. Donohue's lawyer, Sidney Siden, said that he will appeal the ruling to the Court of Appeals, the state's highest court.

**17. That trip you took last weekend.**  
(Another good reason to call home.)  
An international call is the next best thing to being there.

Goodpaster Stresses Ethics

West Point Classrooms To Be Moral Battlefield

By Drew Middleton  
WEST POINT, N.Y., Aug. 7 (NYT) — A struggle to eliminate what many senior officers believe to be a moral rot that has infected the Army since the Vietnam War is to begin here in the classrooms of the U.S. Military Academy.

Lt. Gen. Andrew Goodpaster, the superintendent, has included courses in morals and ethics in the academy's new four-year curriculum. These, he believes, will produce officers better qualified to deal with the what he has called the "corruption" that he says afflicted the Army in the last stages of the war.

The problems, he said, included faked reports on states of readiness or equipment and other "corrupt" information forwarded to higher headquarters.

Gen. Goodpaster was called from retirement to take the West Point post last year in the wake of the worst cheating scandal in the academy's history. The scandal, in which more than 150 cadets were implicated, led a select commission to harsh criticism of the academy and resulted in the curriculum revision.

**Soldier-Scholar**  
Gen. Goodpaster, viewed in the Pentagon as a soldier-scholar, has been an assistant divisional commander, deputy commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam and the commander of NATO forces in Europe.

He also served as defense liaison officer and secretary to President Eisenhower, as a delegate to the Paris negotiations with the North Vietnamese and as a professor at the Citadel, the military college in Charleston, S.C.

To Gen. Goodpaster, the young second lieutenants who emerge from the academy to join the active Army will be "missionaries" carrying West Point's standards to forces in the field.

And if the traditional honor code of the Army is to be restored, Gen. Goodpaster believes, four years of courses in morals and ethics at West Point are necessary.

"How does the young junior officer act?" he asked. "All he has to do in one situation is to ask his senior officer, 'Sir, are you asking me to send a false report?' That will do it."

The general concedes that imposing stricter discipline will not be easy. The first-year students, or plebes, who march through the saltpore each year, he said, are the products of a permissive society in which the accepted approach is "you scratch my back, I'll scratch yours."

The most difficult point to instill, Gen. Goodpaster said, is that a cadet must not tolerate lying or cheating by another cadet. It has to be impressed upon the cadets, he said, that to tolerate such things damages the moral fiber not only of the man who lies or cheats but also of the man who tolerates it and in time the moral quality of the entire Army.

"We put these problems on the tables in the course," the general said. "The cadets get a chance to talk them through and to come to grips with the consequences of cheating or lying or plagiarism."

Under the new curriculum, plebes must take two ethics courses. One course will be required in each subsequent year. Such courses

never before were considered necessary at West Point, where it was believed that the honor code ("a cadet will not lie, cheat or steal, nor tolerate those who do") and other traditional means of discipline were sufficient.

**Vietnam War Effects**  
In the active Army, the effects of the Vietnam War have been noted by a number of senior officers, notably the late Gen. Creighton Abrams, who, as chief of staff, tightened discipline within the officer corps.

Reflecting on his own service in Vietnam, Gen. Goodpaster said that "the deterioration started there with phony reports on resources and readiness."

Others believe that a decline in discipline can be traced to the character of the war itself, particularly the discontinuity in the officer corps that involved field commanders "getting their tickets punched" by serving six months with a field command and then returning to the United States or to staff duties in Saigon.

The Army was suffering from high desertion rates, refusals to obey orders and attacks on officers by enlisted men. Many officers believe that the "ticket-punching" system was a mistake, that continuity of command, particularly at the company and battalion levels, would have arrested the decline.

Other students of the services believe that the erosion of Army values, indeed those of all the services, began earlier. Richard Gabriel and Paul Savage, both serving as officers, trace the difficulty in a new book, "Crisis in Command," to Robert McNamara's period as secretary of defense.

Mr. McNamara, they write, tried to run the Army and, indeed, all the services, as an enormous business, substituting the values of an enormous business for those of the old Army.

What Gen. Goodpaster and other senior officers seek is the restoration of the old ethical code of the officer corps, in which honesty in orders and in response to orders was assumed to be a basis of military operations.

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# Paul VI: A Moral Traditionalist Who Reformed the Vatican

Giovanni Battista Montini became the 262d bishop of Rome on June 21, 1963, and assumed the task of carrying on another man's revolution.

At the time of his election — his coronation was on June 30 — the first of four annual sessions of the Second Vatican Council had been completed, and the Roman Catholic Church was entering its most tumultuous era since the Protestant Reformation of the 16th century. It was a period that marked the end of the Counter-Reformation — an era in which a church steeped in medieval custom and thought was struggling to come in terms almost simultaneously with the ideas of the French Revolution, the Enlightenment, modernism and Marxism, and with the secularist pressures of science and technology.

Pope John XXIII, a charismatic figure whose genial personality and unpretentious manner had captured the imagination of millions outside as well as inside Catholicism, convened the council in 1962 as a means of letting "fresh air" into the church. When he died after the first session, it fell to the quiet, scholarly former archbishop of Milan to see the council through to its conclusion and to devise a means of carrying out the sweeping reforms it was to enact.

## Controversial Pontiff

Now, after the death of Pope John's successor, there is widespread disagreement on how well Pope Paul VI managed those tasks. For more than 500 million liberal and conservative Catholics, Pope Paul was a controversial pontiff, and a conflict of views on his achievements will persist.

The first years of his pontificate were unquestionably among the most creative in the history of Roman Catholicism. Depending on one's viewpoint, the middle period — the late 1960s — may be seen as a time of either reaction or cautious progressivism. By Pope Paul's own standards it was a success, for he achieved his primary goal of holding the church together during a dangerous period.

But by the early 1970s there were those who thought that the time was ripe for a different leadership. Many Catholics, tired of the post-Vatican II polemics between liberals and conservatives, were more interested in learning how to pick up the pieces and get on with the business of being religious persons and Catholics in the modern world.

Pope Paul came to the Throne of Peter with a reputation as a liberal, and under most circumstances he would have been remembered without question as a vigorous reformer. During his reign, the form of the mass that had been used since the Council of Trent in the mid-16th century was replaced by a new order, Latin gave way to vernacular tongues and the door was opened to the use of jazz and other forms of liturgical expression. Traditional acts of penance, such as regular abstinence from meat on Fridays, were abolished.

## Ground Broken

Building on the ecumenical spirit that was evident at the council, Pope Paul broke new ground in relationships with Protestants, as well as with Jews and other Christians, including Muslims. He abolished the index of condemned books, simplified the dress of cardinals and much of the medieval pomp of Vatican life and streamlined the procedures for the annulment of marriage. The ancient clerical order of deacon was revived, and laymen and priests were given greater roles in the selection of bishops and in policy-making at almost all levels.

Above all, Pope Paul gave the papacy an international flavor. He broadened the makeup of the College of Cardinals and the Curia, the central staff of the church, thereby reducing the influence that conservative Italians had long exercised. He established an international Synod of Bishops to advise him on important matters and urged newly formed national bishops' conferences to assume greater responsibility for their own affairs.

But Pope Paul was not governing under normal circumstances and his record of reform was frequently overshadowed by aspects of his personality and policies.

A theologically conservative who was acutely sensitive to the feelings of those for whom the changing of centuries-old practices was painful, he took pains to temper innovation with reaffirmation of the immutable core of the Catholic faith. He warned against the erosion of dogma and lamented the "profane and anti-religious mentality" that he feared was widespread in the world and had even crept into the church. He criticized unauthorized liturgical innovations in the Netherlands and went out of his way to show his support for traditional forms of piety such as devotion to the Virgin Mary.

## Staunch Papalist

By instinct, training and conscious decision, Pope Paul was a staunch papalist who regarded the continuing authority of the Throne of Peter as essential to the health of the church.

Even when he took such bold steps as establishing the Synod of Bishops, he was careful not to surrender his authority and responsibility. However, many of his actions and decisions, especially his 1968 encyclical "Humanae Vitae" (On Human Life), which reaffirmed the church's traditional opposition to artificial birth control, were widely criticized and openly defied.

Some saw the paradoxes of his



Pope Paul as a boy, with his mother.

policies as a sign of vacillation and uncertainty; he frequently was accused of being a Hamlet. Others hailed them as a symbol of his commitment to the entire people of God and as a skilled balancing act that succeeded in keeping the church together at a time when schism, or at least substantial defection, was a real possibility.

Without question, Pope Paul was a bridge between old forms that had outlived their usefulness and new ones that were struggling to be born. The wisdom of some of his major decisions will not be known for many years, and the picture of his tenure in the papacy can be painted in broad strokes as a constant effort to prevent the liberal-conservative coefficients of the moment from interfering with long-term needs.

## Private Person

If Pope Paul's close associates have any major regret about his pontificate, it is likely to be that his personal strengths and his real objectives were not always understood. Despite his use of modern communication and transportation facilities, he remained an intensely private person. He sacrificed his own personality for the enhancement of the office that he occupied; he marched to a drumbeat that was not easy to hear outside the Vatican walls.

"It is a pity," a high-ranking bishop in Rome said, "that only a few people have the chance to know the side of the Holy Father that reveals itself when he talks to small groups or individuals without official business in transit and prepared speeches to be read. He shows himself on such occasions as a warm-hearted human being of surprising humility, terribly wor-



A mourning band is placed over the Vatican flag outside the home where the pope was born in Concesio, Italy.

Paul — a symbolic choice. St. Paul was the apostle to the Gentiles, the evangelist who broke with the wing of the early church that viewed Christianity as a religion for Jews alone and who carried the message of Jesus throughout the Mediterranean world.

## Unique Position

The new pontiff conceived of himself as a universalizing force, within the church and beyond. Shorn of all but a remnant of its former territorial powers, the Vatican, he believed, was in a unique position to have a spiritual impact in the world.

"The papacy is not a nation," he said. "It has no function among the nations, but it can be invited among them, like the child Jesus among the doctors. For 20 centuries we were waiting for just this. And finally, at last, quite simply, it happened."

Pope Paul thus became the most itinerant pontiff — the first since 1809 to travel outside Italy and the first to board an airplane (and a helicopter and a jeep). During his reign he made nine trips abroad — to the Holy Land, India, New York City, Portugal, Turkey, Colombia, Switzerland, Uganda and the Far East.

Some of the trips were controversial. Hindus in India protested in 1964 that he was coming to convert them, and the Vatican promptly dropped the word "missionary" in its references to the journey. They also had an element of danger. Rocks were thrown at him in Sardinia, and on November 27, 1970, a Bolivian painter, Benjamin Mendoza y Amor Flores, disguised as a priest and brandishing a knife, hurled himself at the pope at the Manila airport; the pope was unhurt in both incidents.

By and large, however, his visits were warmly received. Even in India his constant exclamations of "Jai Hind" (Hail India) and his greetings in Hindi won him an enthusiastic reception.

## Dramatic Gesture

Throughout his reign, Pope Paul showed an instinct for the dramatic gesture, especially on his trips. In 1964 when he traveled to the Holy Land, he portrayed the event as a visit to "that blessed land whence Peter set forth and where not one of his successors has returned." A few hours after he had left the Vatican he found himself swept along by the Via Dolorosa in Jerusalem by a sea of humanity. Excited crowds mobbed him as he visited the site where Jesus was born, preached and died.

In what many regard as the finest moment of his papacy, Pope Paul climbed the Mount of Olives, where Jesus had suffered his agony, and exchanged the traditional "kiss of peace" with Patriarch Athenagoras I, spiritual leader of Eastern Orthodoxy. The emotional encounter symbolized the healing of a 900-year breach between the Eastern and Western segments of Christianity.

The Jerusalem encounter set the stage for a series of ecumenical advances. Two years later the two leaders, acting jointly in Rome and Istanbul, annulled the excommunications that each side had hurled at the other in 1054. They met again during the pope's visit to Turkey in July, 1967, and four months later Patriarch Athenagoras flew to Rome to return the gesture.

## 'Brothers in Christ'

The pontiff's ecumenical efforts extended to other branches of Christianity. In March, 1966, he received the Most Rev. Arthur Michael Ramsey, the archbishop of Canterbury. The greeted each other as "brothers in Christ" and agreed to set up a series of theological consultations to explore the path to reunion of the two traditions. This led to important agreements in 1971 and 1973 on the nature of the Eucharist and the ministry.

In June, 1968, on a visit to the International Labor Organization in Geneva, Pope Paul met with Protestant and Orthodox leaders at the headquarters of the World Council of Churches. Other ecumenical meetings were held with Armenian, Syrian Orthodox and Coptic leaders, each of whom symbolized the end of 1,500-year-old ecclesiastical squabbles. The pope also eased Catholic rules on mixed marriages and established secretariats in the Vatican to deal with non-Christian religions and nonbelievers.

To non-Catholics, Pope Paul was probably best known for his consistent though often apparently futile efforts in behalf of world peace. In October, 1965, he spoke at the United Nations and startled the General Assembly by the vehemence with which he exclaimed in French: "Jamais plus la guerre!" (Never again war!) The address was the highlight of a 14-hour tour of New York that included a meeting with President Lyndon Johnson and the celebration of a mass for a crowd of 90,000 in Yankee Stadium.

## Christmas Appeals

At the height of the war in Southeast Asia, Pope Paul sent a fact-finding delegation to Vietnam and issued appeals for Christmas cease-fires. In regular Wednesday general audiences and Sunday appearances on the balcony overlooking St. Peter's Square, he spoke frequently of the importance of achieving peace in Nigeria, Northern Ireland, the Middle East and other trouble spots. He also met with world leaders ranging from Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia to President Nixon, and in a 1973 meet-

ing with Golda Meir, became the first pope to receive an Israeli prime minister.

In the closing years of his reign he spoke fervently against political terrorism. When hijackers seized a West German airliner and took it to Mogadishu, Somalia, he offered himself as a hostage in place of the passengers, and during the kidnapping last spring of Aldo Moro, Italy's former premier, he issued a vain appeal "on my knees" to the urban terrorists of the Red Brigades to spare Mr. Moro's life.

He came to the papacy at a time when many Catholics were openly questioning whether it was appropriate for a church to maintain a diplomatic corps. The pope, as a veteran of three decades in the Secretariat of State, disagreed, arguing that the church should use every means at its disposal in the quest for international harmony. "To despair of diplomacy," he said, "would be to despair of man himself."

## Sine Qua Non

Another major papal priority was social justice, which Pope Paul saw as the *sine qua non* of a stable international situation. "Development," he liked to say, "is the new word for peace." He defined his basic social objectives in 1955, before his elevation, in an address to an association of Christian workers. "No man must lack bread, a roof over his head, clothing and work," he said. "All who guide politics and economics must, in honor, make every effort to see that this aim is reached." This was developed in his encyclical of March, 1967: "Populorum Progressio" (On the Development of Peoples), in which he criticized both laissez-faire capitalism and atheistic materialism as sources of many of the world's ills.

The poor nations remain poor while the rich ones become still richer," he wrote. "The very life of poor nations, civil peace in developing countries and world peace are at stake. We must make haste. Too many are suffering." In 1970, in a prayer on World Peace Day, he lashed out at "giant industries" and large nations that find economic stability in "trading arms to poor nations lacking plows, schools and hospitals."

Pope Paul used his journeys to dramatize the need for social justice. During his 1964 trip to India he entered a poor district of Bombay and wept at the abject poverty. Four years later he stood before a group of peasants in a Colombian cow pasture and, while urging them to shun violence, pledged to "continue to denounce unjust economic inequalities between rich and poor and abuses against you and the community."

## Rebels Received

The pope took positions on other international issues, sometimes in controversial fashion. He received in audience the leaders of the rebel organizations in Angola and Mozambique, drawing sharp criticism from the Portuguese authorities, and, without mentioning Brazil by name, condemned "cruel and inhuman tortures as a way of extorting confessions from the lips of prisoners."

In December, 1973, he dramatized his concern for the world energy crisis by traveling in Rome in a horse-drawn carriage. This drew criticism from the Italian press when it was learned that the rig was rented and had been used for movie love scenes.

Pope Paul also directed the reform of the internal governing machinery of the church. Among other things, he reorganized the Congregation of the Holy Office, which had had a bad reputation because of its techniques of enforcing orthodoxy. He renamed it the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith and gave it a more positive job description. He brought non-Italians, especially clerics from Slavic nations, into the Curia, established 75 as the normal retirement age for bishops and told cardinals that they could no longer vote on his successor if they had reached the age of 80.

In the early 1970s, he also was working on a well-publicized plan, revolutionary in scope, to give representation to optional episcopal conferences as well as some patriarchs of the Eastern Rite a voice in the election of pope. But when he issued the "new" rules in 1975, the document largely affirmed procedures that had been in use for 800 years. It "absolutely" excluded anyone from outside the College of Cardinals and specified that up to 120 of its members could take part in the vote of papal election conclaves as long as they were younger than 80 years old, thus formally incorporating the previously set age limit into the voting rules.

## Synod of Bishops

The pope's potentially most important structural change was the creation of the Synod of Bishops, which had been called for by the council, but which for practical purposes was his handiwork. A representative body elected by the bishops of each country, the synod first met in 1967 to give the pope guidance on revisions in canon law, liturgy and seminaries. Synods in 1967, 1971, 1974 and 1977 dealt among other things, with collegiality, bishops' conferences, justice and peace, human rights and, to a limited extent, celibacy.

In keeping with Second Vatican Council's emphasis on shared government, he had encouraged the establishment of national episcopal conferences, and in many countries they became strong forces for decentralized government. The U.S. conference successfully pushed for



Pope Paul meets with U.S. President Lyndon Johnson during visit to New York in October, 1967.

important reforms of marriage tribunals.

But the synod provoked controversy, and, in effect, the problem of the relation of pope and bishops remained unsettled at his death. Pope Paul had promised "a more organic sharing of authority" but made it clear that there was to be no tampering with his ultimate powers. At the end of the 1974 synod he turned down proposals for greater freedom for local officials to decide matters without Rome's approval. Many bishops were openly critical of their inability to move beyond an advisory capacity and to take up topics such as a full-scale study of priestly celibacy. But others chose to take a more positive long-term view. An African adviser to the 1971 synod observed: "In political terms the Vatican is an underdeveloped country. Any developing country begins with a parliament that is not a parliament but an adviser to the chief. It becomes a parliament only gradually."

## Low-Keyed Vigor

In going about his travels and pursuing his various reforms, Pope Paul established a style of low-keyed vigor. He continued to pursue the rigorous and ascetic way of life that had marked his earlier career. He managed to go for long periods with only four or five hours of sleep a night. His meals were light, but he liked a little wine with them. At night he would pore over the major European and U.S. newspapers and perhaps watch television.

Pope Paul read widely in public affairs, especially economic and social problems, as well as in theology, and his artistic tastes remained up-to-date. He had the antiquated decor of the living and working quarters in the Apostolic Palace replaced with light colors and modern art, and he made a major contribution to the cultural world by establishing a new collection of modern art in the Vatican Museum. "My predecessor Julius II also favored contemporary artists," he remarked. "One of them happened to be Raphael."

If Pope Paul broke new ground in some areas, he was an utter traditionalist in matters of faith and morals. One of his first encyclicals, "Mysterium Fidei" (On the Mystery of the Faith), promulgated in September, 1965, was a strong statement of traditional views of the Eucharist, and in June, 1968, he issued a "Credo of Faith" that held unwaveringly to traditional doctrines and was widely criticized by non-Catholic religious leaders as well as Catholic liberals. In 1967 he lent his prestige to traditional forms of Marian devotion by flying to the shrine of Fatima in Portugal and talking with the sole survivor of the three shepherd children who, 50 years before, had told of having had a vision of the Virgin Mary.

## Open Rebellion

As his health began to fail him in his last years, Pope Paul faced the further embarrassment of an open rebellion among church conservatives led by a French archbishop, the Most Rev. Marcel Lefebvre. The archbishop rallied a modest following in several countries, including the United States, with his rejection of any dialogue with Protestant leaders, changes in the traditional Latin Mass and, ironically, any reduction in papal authority. The traditionalist movement threatened a schism in the church as the archbishop set up his own

seminary, ordained priests and challenged the new-style Catholicism. Pope Paul sought to meet the challenge with quiet diplomacy but did not succeed in silencing it.

Above all, the psychological effect of change itself became a major pastoral problem. For centuries the church, in practice if not always in theory, has based much of its authority on its immutability. Human institutions and philosophies might come and go, but the Rock of Peter remained the same. Along came the Second Vatican Council, and it was evident that even something as seemingly eternal as the Mass of Trent could change. For millions of Catholics who had clung to the church as the one bastion of stability in their confusing and fast-changing lives, this recognition was unsettling.

Pope Paul brooded over this problem and occasionally spoke frankly about it in public. In issuing the credo, he declared: "The greatest care must be taken to do no injury to the teachings of Christian doctrine. For that would be to give rise, as is unfortunately seen in these days, to disturbance and perplexity in many faithful souls."

His solution was to try to steer a difficult course between what he described as the "two dangerous deviations" that he saw coming out of the council: the belief that the work of the council was finished and the refusal of some reformers to "bear with the church's past." His goal, in short, was to control the pace of change. Not surprisingly, it was a policy that led to several serious long-term conflicts.

From the moment the council ended, Pope Paul found himself in a series of disagreements with leaders of the churches of northern Europe. The Vatican put pressure on the Dutch hierarchy to revise an adult catechism that took nontraditional approaches to subjects ranging from the Trinity to homosexuality. Later it took on the Rev. Hans Kung, a Swiss theologian at the University of Tübingen, who declared papal infallibility to be theologically untenable. This dispute was broadened when the West German bishops refused to condemn his books and he rejected a summons to Rome for a hearing.

## Renewed Debate

Another conflict involved the church's 1,500-year-old tradition that priests remain unmarried. During the Second Vatican Council, young priests and others began to question the rule, and it became a major issue in the church. In June, 1967, Pope Paul issued his sixth encyclical, "Sacerdotalis Caelibatus" (On Priestly Celibacy), reaffirming the tradition. Calling celibacy "a brilliant jewel," he said that it was intrinsic to both the theology and the practice of the priesthood.

The negative reaction was immediate and vigorous, and the document, presumably intended to settle the question once and for all, became the signal for a renewed debate. Subsequent research in the United States showed that three out of five priests favored optional celibacy.

By all estimates, though, Pope Paul's most controversial act was his encyclical on birth control. Over the years pressure had built up for the church to alter its traditional teaching that all artificial forms of birth control were immoral. Because of the sensitive nature

of the issue, Pope Paul kept it to the council agenda and said that he would handle it himself.

In June, 1968, he set up a special commission of experts to give him recommendations. Two years later they turned in their report, one of that indicated it was later learned that a majority favored some relaxation of the ban — but he announced that further study would be required. Finally, in July, 1968, he issued his ruling in the encyclical saying that church approval of artificial methods would open "a wide and easy road toward conjugal infidelity and the general lowering of morality." He reaffirmed the principle that "every marriage act must remain open to the transmission of life."

The document shook the church producing a series of crises, both personal and ecclesiastical. Many Catholics, some of whom had been led to expect a change as a result of the leaking of the majority report of the papal commission, found themselves in clear disagreement with their church for the first time.

## Open Challenge

Many priests openly challenged the ruling and presumably many of the views known in the confessional. Numerous bishops' conferences, especially those in northern Europe, made no secret of their disapproval and their unwillingness to enforce the document. In the United States, 600 theologians signed a statement criticizing it. Pope Paul, who had resisted last-minute pleas from progressive cardinals to withhold or revise the encyclical, was said to be profoundly disturbed by the protest, but he remained convinced that his act was morally correct. In a letter the Congress of German Catholics in August, 1968, he seemed to take the upset in stride. "May the live debate aroused by our encyclical lead to a better knowledge of God's will," he said.

He also had numerous defenders. Dorothy Day, the U.S. social worker, wrote: "Thank God we have Pope Paul who upholds respect for life, as ideal as lofty, so high, so important, even when it seems to be the whole Catholic world against him."

Underlying most of Pope Paul's major policies was a lofty view of papal authority. He believed that strong papacy was essential to a strong and healthy church, and he frankly acknowledged that this was one of the concepts that sustained him.

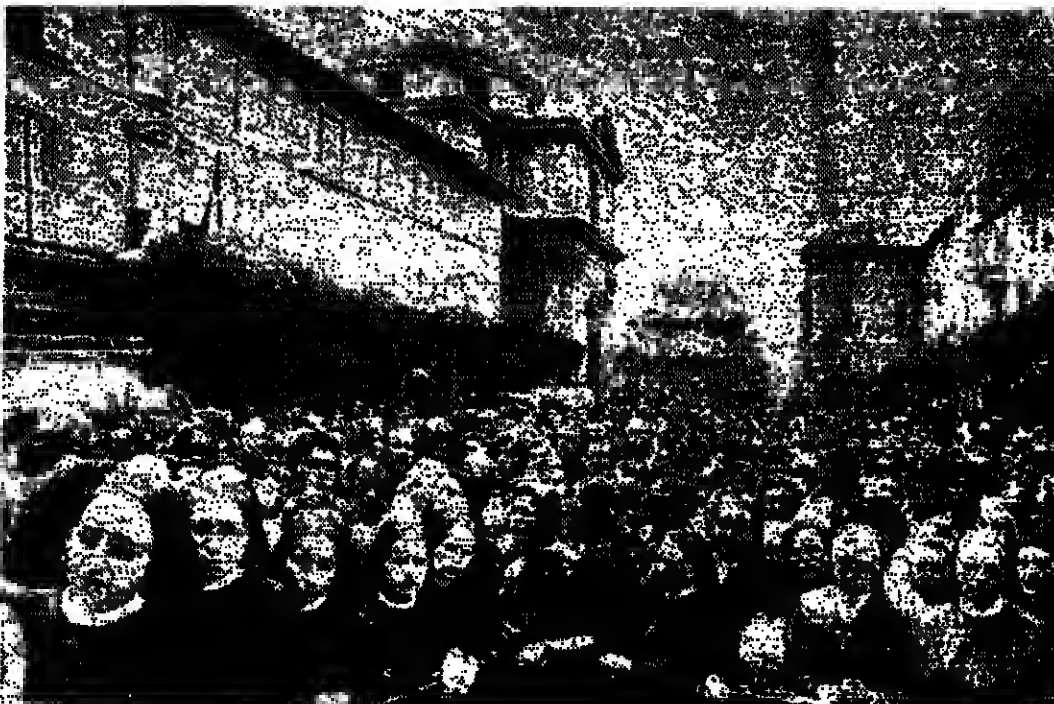
"I think that of all the functions of a pope, the most enviable is that of fatherhood," he once told Jesuit Guittion, a member of the French Academy. "I feel myself father of the whole human family."

## 'Obsession'

Critics maintained that he overdid the point. Xavier Rynne, an anonymous chronicler of the Second Vatican Council, wrote of Pope Paul's "obsession" with the prestige of his office, and other called it simply unrealistic at a time when the authority of figures in virtually every area of life, from politicians to university presidents, was in decline.

Malachi Martin put the problem of the erosion of the papacy force fully in his book "Three Popes and a Cardinal." Referring to Pope John XXIII, he wrote: "Let look in that church since the appearance of Roncalli is a gamut of force

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)



Thousands of pilgrims and faithful wait to enter the Castel Gandolfo to pay homage to pope.



## Cardinals to Follow Strict Rules

# Papal Election to Begin in 15 to 18 Days

By Robert D. McFadden

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (NYT) — The election of a successor to Pope Paul VI, a historic transfer of spiritual leadership and a drama of great solemnity and suspense, will be the responsibility of 116 cardinals from throughout the world who will gather in the Vatican as the Sacred College of Cardinals in the next 15 to 18 days to make their decision.

## Paul VI: Reform-Minded Traditionalist

(Continued From Page 4)

which tear and pull tug at the massive entrails of a one-time month-old moon unprepared for the stresses and strains, ill-fated to adapt in the pressure cooker of modern events.

This ferment of ideas, he continued, has "rendered Montini's position as pope theoretically untenable, practically tortuous and prospectively of dim outlook. It has, in a true sense, unpooped him. For he cannot act as popes have acted before. This ferment has nothing inherently conservative, nothing of craven fear in it. Montini does not know what to do. Nobody alive can tell him."

Not surprisingly, Pope Paul seemed to pay a high personal price for the position in which he found himself. In his frequent moments of public self-confession, he spoke frankly of the frustrations of his office, such as the failure of many of his peace initiatives.

### Warnings Voiced

In the late 1960s and early 1970s many of his public statements were warnings about tendencies in the church and the world. In 1968 he deplored the "spirit of corrosive criticism" that he said was becoming "the mode in some sectors of Catholic life." And on numerous occasions he expressed sadness at the exodus of priests — once even seeming to compare them to Judas.

In 1972, as his 75th birthday approached, rumors circulated in Rome that Pope Paul might do what he had asked bishops to do retire. Reports on his health encouraged the rumors — in 1967 he had undergone surgery for the removal of an enlarged prostate gland — as did the memory of an incident in 1966, when he paid a visit to the grave of Celestine V, the only pope to have abdicated, praising him in prayer for his courage. But the birthday came and went with Pope Paul remaining conspicuously at his desk.

The calm tenacity that marked Pope Paul's reign was evident throughout his life. Born at Concesio, near Brescia, in northern Italy, on Sept. 26, 1897, into a land-holding middle-class family, he was baptized Giovanni Battista (John the Baptist) Enrico Antonio Maria. His father, Giorgio Montini, was a lawyer and the editor of a Catholic newspaper, Il Cittadino, who served three terms in Parliament before the Fascists limited political activity.

Boyhood friends remembered Giovanni Battista as an active and fearless tree climber, but physical frailty dogged much of his youth. He withdrew from the Jesuit-run Arel Institute in Brescia, and most of his formal education was completed under tutors at home. He qualified for a degree from the Arnaldo Lyceum in Brescia in 1916. Rejected for military service, he began to study for the priesthood at Brescia's diocesan seminary, but, once again, poor health forced him to drop out after only six months. He was given permission to complete his studies privately, and was ordained in Brescia on May 29, 1920.

### Fragile Health

He served briefly as a parish priest, then went to Rome for postgraduate study at the Pontifical Gregorian Institute, where he took degrees in civil and canon law, theology, and philosophy. Recruited for the Pontifical Ecclesiastical Academy, the training school for church diplomats, he was assigned to the papal nunciature in Warsaw in 1923 at age 25. Fragile health interfered again, and, unable to withstand the rigors of a Polish winter, he was recalled to Rome within six months and put to work as a drafter of documents in the Secretariat of State.

While working at the Vatican he took on the post of spiritual adviser to the Italian Federation of Catholic University Students. When Fascist pressure grew severe, he held meetings in the Roman catacombs, where early Christians had gathered to escape persecution. "If today we cannot go forward with flags unfurled," he said, "we will work in silence."

The young priest quickly caught the eye of superiors in the Vatican. "Never have I met anyone who had to say so little to establish his authority," a contemporary commented. One of those who noticed him was Cardinal Eugenio Pacelli, who became secretary of state in 1930 and immediately began giving the young priest increasing authority. In 1937 he gave him the post of substitute secretary for ordinary affairs.

In 1938 Monsignor Montini's patron became Pope Pius XII, and his influence began to skyrocket. "In those years the future pope was loyal to Pope Pacelli to a heroic degree," recalled a churchman who served in the secretariat at the time. "For 24 hours every day in the year, except maybe a week's vacation, Msgr. Montini would be at Pius XII's call, always answering the phone after no more than two rings."

In 1944, when Cardinal Luigi Magliani, the Secretary of State, died, Pope Pius chose to fill the role himself, and Monsignor Montini became, in effect, his principal adviser. From a three-room third-floor office in the Apostolic Palace he dealt with all papal correspondence and handled the diplomatic problems arising from World War II.

In the postwar period he was a major figure in the church's efforts to resist Communism through support of Christian Democrats, and he was an important backer of the short-lived worker-priest experiment in France. During the several illnesses of Pope Pius XII, it was Monsignor Montini who passed along papal directives. He performed his task with tact, but the fact that many of the recipients were cardinals was said to have caused resentment.

In 1952 Monsignor Montini became co-secretary of state for ordinary affairs, which meant that he was in charge of most of the day-to-day internal administration of the church. Monsignor Domenico Tardini was simultaneously appointed co-secretary of state for extraordinary affairs, or foreign minister, but it soon became known around the Vatican that Monsignor Montini was the man to see on papal business.

**Archbishop of Milan**

Tension developed between the two: one was a young progressive and the other an older conservative. On one occasion a question of precedence arose at a Vatican ceremony, and Monsignor Tardini, an earthy Roman, reportedly settled the problem by telling his younger colleague: "They call you a leftist and they say I'm a rightist. So you go on the left and I'll go on the right." Both men refused nominations as cardinals in 1953; the Vatican rumor was that Monsignor Tardini had turned the honor down to prevent his colleague from accepting it.

In 1954 Pope Pius XII named Monsignor Montini to be Archbishop of Milan, a move that was variously interpreted. Some speculated that it reflected a cooling of their father-son relationship, possibly because Monsignor Montini was more approving than his superior of a move to the left by Italy's Christian Democrats. Others saw it as a move by Pope Pius to give his close collaborator an opportunity to gain pastoral experience and round out his training as a possible successor.

The archbishop took over the direction of Italy's largest, wealthiest and fastest-growing see on Jan. 6, 1955. With his personal possessions crammed into a borrowed briefcase, he arrived in a freezing rain, and when his auto reached the boundary of the archdiocese, he knelt and kissed the wet ground. Later, in the throbbing industrial heart of the archdiocese, he asked the heavily Marxist labor force to "pray as I pray that the noise of machines may become as music and the smoke of chimneys as incense."

During his eight and a half years in Milan he launched a vast church-building plan to accommodate the expanding population and, as an added measure, persuaded real-estate interests to build chapels in apartment houses. He visited each of the archdiocese's thousands of churches and organized large-scale preaching missions that drew daily coverage in L'Osservatore Romano, the Vatican newspaper.

He still lacked a cardinal's hat when Pope Pius XII died in October, 1958, but it was a sign of his prestige that he was mentioned as a possible successor anyway. But in December, 1958, when John XXIII held his first consistory, Cardinal Montini's name was at the head of the cardinals' list, paving the way for his elevation to the papacy five years later.

For all the revolutionary changes, the Second Vatican Council had really done little more than clear the decks. It swept away customs that had come to be seen as anachronistic, such as the Latin mass; it forced the church to come to terms with modern ideas such as religious liberty and representative government; and it showed that many of the barriers to cooperation with other churches were based on old rivalries and theological categories that no longer applied.

What the council did not do was move on to some of the new problems shared by all churches — such as whether belief in God is possible in a technological age and why young people have been abandoning organized religion in large numbers.

As a leader in this climate, Pope Paul operated under severe difficulties. He came to the pontificate when it was experiencing a change not only in the extent of its power but in the nature of its authority. The modern papacy has great potential influence, but it no longer carries with it the inherent power of the past, especially since the First Vatican Council. Its influence — inside the church as well as outside — now depends largely on the person who occupies it.

**Low Morale**

Pope John, a charismatic figure, made his papacy a strong one. Pope Paul, at least in the final period of his reign, did not. He was an effective administrator of the church, but he did not convey an image of where it should be going. Moreover, he did not seem to inspire such a vision in others. In his last years, morale was poor at the second and third levels of the Vatican.

On the other hand, Pope Paul took a number of administrative steps during his last years to insure that the church would remain viable in new situations. He began a sensitive and sustained diplomatic effort to improve relations with the Soviet Union and the Communist countries of Eastern Europe that resulted, among other things, in the first consecration of Catholic bishops in Czechoslovakia in nearly a quarter of a century.

For the most part, Pope Paul's most significant accomplishments were of this sort — diplomatic and structural changes whose successes or failures may not be apparent for years. The pope necessarily responded to the crisis of his day, and he tended to be judged by his handling of such issues as birth control. But those close to him said that he had his own agenda, one that existed independently of liberal-conservative battles, and that he carried this out in what the Rev. Eugene Kennedy, a U.S. priest, described as "time-released" fashion.

Pope Paul may have failed to give the church a vision for the future, but he gave national hierarchies the freedom to let one develop from the grass roots up. He opposed a change in teachings about birth control, but in doing so he made it clear that he was listening to the opinions of modern science. He stayed in office beyond the age of 75, but he carefully planted the idea of papal retirement.

The Synod of Bishops, Father Kennedy wrote in 1972, "spoke an old language to the world, but it also allowed new voices and dissenting voices on subjects like the traditional discipline of celibacy. Pope Paul reaffirmed this discipline in the traditional language with the knowledge that he has set in motion the forces that will ultimately effect a change in this practice."

—NEW YORK TIMES.

800-year-old rules laid down by Pope Alexander III in 1179; by the provisions of an apostolic constitution published by Pope Pius XII on Dec. 8, 1945; by "Pontificis Electio," a series of amendments and instructions issued by Pope John XXIII in October, 1962, and by Pope Paul's 1975 decree making cardinals who have reached the age of 81 ineligible to vote.

Pope Paul, in his 1975 decree, rejected any suggestion that bishops,

patriarchs of the Eastern Rite or anyone other than cardinals be allowed to vote, and he forbade the use of any recording or filming of the election procedures inside the Vatican.

Under the election regulations, the conclave must be convened no sooner than the 15th day and not later than the 18th day after the death of a pope.

Technically, election by the College of Cardinals is only one of three ways of selecting a pope. Two, inspiration and delegation, have not been used since the 17th century. Inspiration is selection by spontaneous unanimous consent of the cardinals, something like election by acclamation; delegation is the appointment of three, five or seven cardinals with full powers to name a pope and is used only to break a deadlock of the assembly.

The conclave to elect Pope Paul's successor will be the largest and most internationally representative in history — 116 cardinals from 40 countries.

In 1963, 80 cardinals from 29 nations, including 29 cardinals from Italy, participated in the election of Pope Paul. In the 1958 conclave that selected Pope John, 51 cardinals from 21 nations participated, and in the 1939 conclave that elected Pope Pius 59 members from 16 nations.

**Non-European Majority**

For the first time, non-Europeans will hold a majority of the votes. In the conclave in 1963, there were 26 cardinals from outside Europe, compared to 20 in 1958 and 7 in 1939.

The cardinals and a number of aides who will attend the election conclave are actually locked in the Vatican until they agree on a new pope. Corridors, stairways and doors leading to the Sistine Chapel, where the voting takes place, and the participants adjoining living quarters, are sealed. Telephones are disconnected, and contact with the outside is limited to carefully examined written messages.

A large number of cooks, waiters, doctors, dentists, guards and others, including carpenters, are locked in with the cardinals. All are sworn to secrecy about the proceedings and are excommunicated if they break the oath. According to a new book, "The Inner Elite," a series of profiles on the papal election, the conclave to elect Pope Paul's successor "will be the most closed in all history." Strict measures will be in effect to prevent electronic eavesdropping.

Four ballots a day are taken — two in the morning and two in the afternoon — until a decision is reached. Each cardinal receives a ballot with the legend in Latin: "I elect as high pontiff my very reverend Signor Cardinal."

**In Order of Seniority**

The cardinals, in order of seniority, rise and bring their ballots to the altar at the base of Michelangelo's gigantic fresco of the Last Judgment. Each, in turn, drops his ballot into a silver chalice that serves as a ballot box, kneels at the altar, prays and rises to swear aloud: "I take to witness Christ our Lord, who is to judge me, that I hereby vote for him who, before God, I feel should be elected."

A teller announces the results to the cardinals. Another then strings the ballots on a thread, using a needle. If no pope is chosen by the second ballot of each session, the two strings of ballots are burned in a small iron stove with damp straw and chemicals that create a dense black smoke. Rising from a stovepipe at the roof of the Sistine Chapel, the dark smoke signals to throngs in St. Peter's Square that the Church is still without a pontiff.

Once a cardinal has obtained the needed votes, he is asked whether he accepts the papacy, and if so, what name he will choose. Other cardinals, meanwhile, lower canopies over their seats in homage, and the ballots are burned in the stove with chemicals that produce a white smoke, signifying to those outside that a new pope has been elected.

Although the coronation takes place several days later, the elected cardinal is officially the pope from the moment he agrees to accept the office.

Wearing new pontifical robes, the pope then appears on the balcony of St. Peter's Basilica to impart his first blessing, "urbi et orbi" — "To the city and to the world."

—NEW YORK TIMES.

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Pope Paul is crowned by Cardinal Alfredo Ottaviani in 1963.

## Endangered Bat May Stop Dam Project in Indiana

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 7 (UPI) — Federal and state efforts to dam the Big Blue River have encountered an obstacle that could have even worse effects than a decade of funding delays — the Indiana bat.

Like the tiny snail darter that blocked a major dam project in Tennessee recently, the little bat is listed by the Interior Department as an endangered species.

It spends summer days sleeping in woods along the Big Blue and nights feeding on insects over the water.

The reservoir project is favored by the industrial interests of the Wabash Valley Association and the chambers of commerce of some of the communities along the river. But it is opposed by environmental groups and is being reconsidered by the state, which already has scrapped another large project — Lafayette Lake of Wildcat Creek.

**Step Toward Extinction**

If the Army Corps of Engineers goes ahead with plans to dam the river, the resulting Big Blue Lake will destroy some of the bats' habitat. That would be a big step toward extinction, said Dr. James Cope, an Earlham College zoologist.

He is studying the bats for the corps and plans to submit his report later this month. Corps officials in Louisville said that their actions will be governed by decisions of the Interior Department's Fish & Wildlife Service.

Only three colonies of the bats have been found in the summer —

all three with river habitats. Dr. Cope said. They were found only in the last five years.

"It would destroy those particular individuals, I suppose," Dr. Cope said. "They have a very strong homing instinct and would return to the same area. The young would be destroyed. . . . We're dealing with small numbers — only about 50 adults per colony."

The bats eat only insects, Dr. Cope said, and "are very closely related to the stream habitat."

**'Benefit to Mankind'**

"No feeding over open fields has been observed," he added. He has been studying bats for about 30 years. He said that "when you think of the number of insects they consume, they're of benefit to mankind."

He and his students handed bats to trace their migration and learned that they disperse considerably for hibernation. Adults from one small colony were found in hibernation in five separate caves.

The Indiana bat hibernates in caves in southern Indiana, eastern Kentucky and in Kentucky's Mammoth Cave region.

Man has destroyed the hibernating bats in a number of ways, Dr. Cope said. Some vandals simply rip them off the walls and kill them. Other bats are destroyed by the opening of caves to tourists, which changes cave temperatures so that the bats are unable to maintain their low-temperature hibernation habits.

**Gertrude Vanderbilt**

NEWPORT, R.I., Aug. 7 (UPI) — Gertrude Lewis Conaway Vanderbilt, 77, wife of the late yachtsman Harold S. Vanderbilt, died yesterday at her summer estate, Rock Cliff.

Mrs. Vanderbilt was born in 1901 in Philadelphia, the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Conaway.

The Vanderbilts shared an interest in defending the America's Cup sailing title, which each year attracts challengers the world over to Newport.

The America's Cup, now the single most important sailing competition in the United States, was begun in 1851.

So great was Mrs. Vanderbilt's enthusiasm for sailing that by a special ruling of the Cup Committee, she and the wife of T.O.M. Sopwith, skipper of an English entrant, were the only women allowed on board the yachts that competed for the Cup in the 1930s.

Mrs. Vanderbilt first sailed with her husband in the 1935 competition aboard the yacht Rainbow, and later aboard the Ranger.

"We didn't touch anything," she recalled years later. "We watched through a glass for any movement of the crew on the other boat."

## Obituaries

### Edward Stone, Designer Of Radio City Music Hall

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP) — Edward Durell Stone, 76, one of the United States' premier architects, who designed Radio City Music Hall in New York and the Kennedy Center in Washington, died yesterday.

He also designed the National Geographic building in Washington. His other monuments in New York included the General Motors building.

Mr. Stone built the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi, the American Pavilion at the Brussels World's Fair, the Stanford Medical Center in Palo Alto, Calif., the El Panama Hotel in Panama City, and other public, university, corporation, and private buildings around the world.

Mr. Stone was born in Fayetteville, Ark., and won a doctorate in fine arts at the University of Arkansas in 1923. He then studied at the Harvard Architecture School and at the New York University School of Architecture.

He later became a professor of architecture at Yale.

Mr. Stone won many awards for his work, including two Architectural League medals for domestic architecture and the Architectural League gold medal and silver medal.

He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the Royal Society of the Arts, the Architectural League of New York, and the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

**Victor Hasselblad**

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 7 (AP) — Victor Hasselblad, 72, originator of the Hasselblad camera, died yesterday.

In 1967 the Hasselblad firm was bought by Eastman-Kodak.

Mr. Hasselblad signed a contract in 1962 with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, which used his cameras to take the first close-up pictures of the moon.

A Hasselblad camera is still orbiting in space after astronaut Michael Collins dropped it during a space walk.

**Jesse (Pop) Haines**

DAYTON, Ohio, Aug. 7 (AP) — Jesse (Pop) Haines, 85, a pitcher for the Gas-house Gang of the Saint Louis Cardinals in the 1930s, died here Saturday.

Mr. Haines, a hard-throwing knuckleballer, pitched from 1918 to 1937, and accumulated a major league career record of 210 victories and 158 defeats. In 1970, Mr. Haines was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, N.Y.

He picked up the nickname Pop as a senior member of the Gas-house Gang, the Cardinal team that included Leo Durocher, Pepper Martin, Rip Collins, Frankie Frisch, Joe Medwick, and pitchers Dizzy and Paul Dean.

**Homemade Bombs Explode in Athens**

ATHENS, Aug. 7 (UPI) — Ten homemade devices exploded last night and early today in parts of Athens but caused no casualties and little damage, the police said.

They said that the bombs were similar to 12 explosive devices that went off last month on the fourth anniversary of the restoration of democracy in Greece. Nine persons belonging to extreme rightist organizations were arrested in July and charged with conspiracy to use explosives.

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## Highlights from the Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1977

Assets	DM million	Liabilities	DM million
Cash Reserves and Balances with Banks	1,064	Banking Liabilities	17,845
Securities	261	Bonds	2,790
Loans	20,527	Provisions	82
Participations	181	Capital	1,000
Real estates and buildings	20	Reserves	1,081
Unpaid Capital	850	Loans on a trust basis	16,998
Loans on a trust basis	16,998	Other Liabilities	516
Other Assets	411		
Total Assets	40,312	Total Liabilities	40,312

We shall be pleased to send you on request a copy of the Annual Report for 1977 together with a summary of Kreditanstalt's activities.

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## A Reporter Goes to Jail

A reporter for this newspaper, Myron A. Farber, sits in jail because the courts feel their prerogatives and procedures take precedence over a full airing of his urgent constitutional case. He must remain behind bars indefinitely — while he and The Times are also fined heavily — because he wrote about some mysterious deaths in a New Jersey hospital a decade after they occurred and refuses to disclose to the murder trial that ensued who told him what and when. The New Jersey courts deny a stay of sentence unless his confidential files are revealed to them in private — which would betray his case even if his argument later prevailed. Two Supreme Court justices refuse to second-guess their New Jersey brethren and are divided on the merits.

The loss of this case on the merits would be a serious blow to all news gathering. The present trial by night in jail is itself a dangerous infringement on the freedom to publish. Farber is the victim of extraordinary insensitivity.

He and The Times seek desperately to plead that we cannot do the work that the community should prize the most if we are forced to reveal our informants and confidential notes. We contend that the First Amendment's protection of the press extends to the gathering as well as the printing of news. Frightened, threatened or embarrassed sources daily offer our reporters fact, confession, rumor or accusation on condition that their identity remain secret. To betray one such source would jeopardize all. To have to protect such a source at such great cost already jeopardizes others. How many reporters will be trusted to choose jail? How many newspapers can afford such fines and fees?

Ironically these questions are explicitly recognized in a New Jersey law that gives a reporter the "privilege to refuse to disclose" to any legal forum both his sources and "any news or information obtained in the course of pursuing his professional duties." Yet the devilish circumstance of this case has left no time for fair hearing. It is not, as often before, a prosecutor but a defendant who seeks the files, claiming that he cannot prove

a frame-up without them. The trial judge thinks it arrogant that The Times will not let him see the file and wants to break Farber's will. Farber thinks betrayal to a judge is still betrayal. Most judges seem to feel that the longer the reporter walks free the greater the affront to a court. We feel with Farber that the longer he sits in jail the greater the damage to the First Amendment. But the New Jersey Appellate Division won't hear the case until next month and the Supreme Court is in recess until fall.

Some think a newspaper is once again setting itself "above the law," invoking rights unavailable to others. Even Justice White, who now denies a stay, acknowledged in the past, however, that betraying confidences imposes a "consequential" burden on news gathering. But he demands to know how many informants would fall silent if a few are occasionally betrayed and we despair of satisfying him. Justice Powell, whose swing vote produced a 5-to-4 decision against reporters in a similar case six years ago, acknowledged that they had a constitutional right to refuse information in other circumstances and promised that the "courts will be available" if too broad or tenuous a request is made. He did not say what to do in recess.

From the minority in that case comes the essence of our response. "It is obvious that informants are necessary to the news-gathering process as we know it today," wrote Justice Stewart. "If it is to perform its constitutional mission, the press must do far more than merely print public statements or publish prepared handouts. . . . The First Amendment's concern must not be with the motives of any particular news source, but rather with the conditions in which informants of all shades of the spectrum may make information available through the press to the public."

And the much-missed Justice Douglas wrote: "The press has a preferred position in our constitutional scheme not to enable it to make money, not to set newsmen apart as a favored class, but to bring fulfillment to the public's right to know." If Farber will hang on, it is worth the fight.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Run on the Fed

The Federal Reserve System is a mighty institution. Its chairman is one of Washington's most powerful individuals and its impact on the economy, through the manipulation of credit and interest rates is immediate and far-reaching. It is surprising, therefore, to find that some people are deeply worried about the Fed's abiding strength. In the past eight years, 430 small and medium-sized banks have left the Fed system to become state-chartered banks. To put its finger in the dike before too many more of the remaining 5,668 banks slip away, the Fed has proposed a profound change in the way the national banking system operates. It wants to pay member banks interest on the \$38 billion of reserves they must hold and to charge these members for services now provided free.

The basic proposal makes sense — though the Fed's rationale is somewhat flawed. The payment of interest and the sale of services would reduce the cost of Fed membership for some banks and improve the equity and efficiency of the entire banking system.

National banks are now required by law to keep a portion of their deposits as reserves. The rest can be loaned out. To influence the amount of credit in the economy, which is a key element of monetary policy — the Fed alters the reserve requirement from time to time.

Instead of paying interest on these reserves, the Fed has provided services like check clearing, coin and currency, and electronic fund transfers to member banks. State banks, by contrast, may invest their reserves in safe, interest-bearing securities. For a fee, they can purchase Fed services from member banks.

As interest rates have climbed, the cost of

holding idle reserves has mounted and the attractiveness of Fed membership, especially for smaller banks, has eroded. This situation should be remedied. It is unfair for financial institutions that compete against each other in the same marketplace to operate under such different reserve regulations.

It is also inefficient. The bundling of services provided free by the Fed tends to lead to less frugal use. Banks should pay a competitive price for services.

Whether these changes would stop the drain on Fed membership is not very important. There is no proof for the claim that the Fed must maintain its ranks better to run monetary policy. That can be adequately managed through the large banks alone and they have shown no inclination to leave the system. They depend on Fed services for their banking business.

Others argue that the Fed must be protected also for its peculiar symbolic role in the fight against inflation. Somehow, this argument goes, the national economy is safer if the Fed chairman sits atop a large and stable rank of national banks. But the Fed's role in policy debate has more to do with particular chairmen and their style than with the size of the system's membership. (It does need more complete and timely data on deposits in non-member institutions — a need that several bills before the House Banking Committee would meet).

Congress, in sum, should give the Fed what it wants, but not for the reasons the Fed offers. The survival of the Fed is not at stake. Neither is the sanctity of monetary policy. But equity and efficiency are at stake — and they are reason enough.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### The Dollar and the Yen

There are really only two ways back to a more stable relationship between the yen and the dollar. One is for both countries to wait for the changing exchange rate and slowing U.S. growth to reduce their trade gap. The other is to take a more active stance. On the U.S. side, that means a tough U.S. monetary policy, action at last on energy, perhaps U.S. foreign currency borrowing to bolster a new exchange market intervention.

On the Japanese side, it means making sure the technical growth target is achieved, expanding foreign aid, aggressively encouraging foreign imports, continuing to persuade foreigners to borrow in the Japanese capital market. The second policy is undoubtedly the best — and for the time being, more practical than sitting and wishing that exchange rates would stop shifting so much.

— From the Guardian (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 8, 1903

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands — Jacques Lebaudy, the French adventurer who is carving out a territory in the Western Sahara with the idea of creating his own personal empire, is mainly interested in the commercial aspects of the project, according to his aide-de-camp, Lebaudy, who recently proclaimed himself Jacques Premier of the Saharan Empire, is planning to build a seaport on the coast which will draw the trans-Saharan ivory and rubber caravans from Timbuktu away from Dakar, in Senegal.

#### Fifty Years Ago

August 8, 1928

BELGRADE — Yugoslavia is anxiously awaiting reports on the condition of Croat leader Stefan Radich, who is in critical condition here tonight. Mr. Radich was shot during a session in the parliament one month ago. Sources here express the fear that Mr. Radich's death could throw the country into a bloody civil war, and the recent vicious circle of assassinations, exacerbating the opposition between Serbs and Croats, would tend to confirm this hypothesis.



## Syria's Aims in Lebanon

By Adnan Omran

LONDON — It is high time that the Lebanese should enjoy peace and security and that the country should emerge from its crisis unified and able to rebuild and prosper. If these objectives are to be fulfilled, however, then the full and honest participation of all the leaders of the country is imperative.

In spite of the fact that a number of foreign elements added to the complexity of the Lebanese crisis, we believe that the crisis remains essentially a Lebanese one, the means to solve it remain Lebanese. The fundamental reason behind the crisis, in our view, is the huge gap between the narrow interests of a few factional leaders and the ambitions and aspirations of the new generation of Lebanese. This gap has widened since 1943, when the first national charter of the country was declared. After gaining their independence in 1946, the people of Lebanon hoped to enjoy freedom not only from foreign occupation but also from the dominance of certain families and clans which rushed after independence to take over the role formerly played by the French occupiers.

### Tribalism

Some of these clans inherited all the traditions of tribalism and backwardness, but borrowed modern slogans which were translated from foreign languages and thus claimed that their clans were in fact political parties with an ideology and principles. The truth, however, was not hidden from the majority of the Lebanese who were strongly against this development in their country. As an example of this sort of grouping, the Phalangist group (Gemayel's clan) proclaimed as its political goal the establishment of a sectarian entity which would satisfy the long-standing ambitions of its chief. Its political program was not for the benefit of the 3 million Lebanese. It was not progressive for all. It was a program for a half that number: it was a program exclusive for the Maronites, who are a minority in Lebanon. Even in the Maronite community, this program appealed only to those who were closely connected with the family or those who could benefit from their allegiance during the most recent fighting.

The Phalangist group had to resort to building an armed militia, hoping that with the force of arms they could overcome the problem of being a small minority in Lebanon. They armed their followers and received training and equipment from Israel. They imposed heavy taxation in the areas they dominated, exploiting the complete absence of state authority.

### Same Line

The other clan which adopts the same line is the Chamoun clan. The Chamounists, who call themselves "liberals," entertain the same ambitions and hope by the force of arms to impose the will of a small minority over the overwhelming majority of Lebanese. To realize their ambitions, periodically they have to fight the other group, when personal interests clash and a large number of innocent people are victims of these tribal rivalries.

A third clan, called the "Ede Group," is no different in its ambitions and aims from the other groups. The only difference is the failure of the leader of this group, Raymond Ede, to build any militia. This is because of the old links which existed between the family and the French before independence when the late Emile Ede was imposed as president against the will of the Lebanese.

The real crisis in Lebanon is a result of the claim of these groups to represent the Christians in Lebanon, when the leaders of the Christian community state unequivocally that they oppose these sectarian

and religious groupings and believe in one Lebanon. All the leaders of the Christian community (the Orthodox, the Catholics, including the religious leaders of the Maronites) have voiced their strong opposition to any kind of partition or division of communities in Lebanon. The clan leaders fail to understand the developments — both political and social — which have taken place in Lebanon in the last 30 years. All the Lebanese, whether Moslems or Christians, believe in democracy and real equality as the only possible basis for the rebuilding of their country.

The Palestinian element and the presence of 300,000-400,000 refugees has been misused by the clan leaders in order to create divisions. For this reason the Phalangists, the Liberals and the Ede group have tried over the past 10 years to provoke those Palestinians who were expelled from their homeland by Israel in 1948 and forced to find refuge in Lebanon. For instance, Raymond Ede called in 1969 for the expulsion of the refugees, whom he called outsiders and foreigners — killing by sniper fire and the massacre of groups were the Phalangists' methods. These methods, added to the other social elements, pushed the refugees into being a party to the crisis.

### Israelis Blamed

The Israeli leadership has resorted to all means of provocation to keep the civil war going — culminating in the invasion of south Lebanon in March, at a time when the situation was heading for improvement. But if there is going to be an end to civil war, then Israel would prefer to see partition.

The Syrian military presence in Lebanon was in response to the Lebanese government's appeal for help and an Arab League decision. Syria's objectives were and remain: First, to bring the civil war to an end and in order to save innocent lives; second, to help the Lebanese to preserve their unity in the face of armed militias, which are trying to impose their will. The way to achieve these objectives is through strengthening the authority of the government over the whole country.

Syria's aims have not changed — what has changed is the attitude of certain groups. Syria was accused in the beginning of supporting the Christians against the Moslems and the Palestinians — although these accusations were reversed later. What certain groups refuse to understand is that Syria's aim was never at any time to support one group against the other — but rather was to preserve the unity and integrity of the country.

Recent claims by some groups that Syria's aim is to annex Lebanon and thereby to build a greater Syria is groundless and does not need an answer. Syria has never accepted this slogan or sought to achieve it, although our aim was and is to work for Arab unity.

Syria accepted in 1958 the sacrifice of its own existence as a state, preferring to build a union with Egypt. Arab unity is still the main objective and forms the first article of Syria's constitution, but Syria's ambitions in Lebanon are to see

one Lebanon secure and peaceful and enjoying the prosperity which its people are capable of building.

Syria has made sacrifices in the past to achieve these objectives and is prepared to do so again in order to put an end to this tragic situation.

What the United States and the West can do to help Lebanon is to bring pressure to bear on Israel to stop its meddling in Lebanon's internal affairs, which has already cost countless innocent Lebanese and Palestinian lives.

Mr. Omran is the Syrian ambassador to Britain. He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune as a reply to an article by Raymond Ede (IHT, July 27).

### Letters

#### Midwest View

Dr. A.R. George (Letters, July 27) asserts that there is a Palestinian nation. True. But it is a nation which has been created by Arab politics and is therefore an artifact. The Palestinians have no distinct language nor culture nor history of their own. Indeed, they see themselves as part of the great Arab nation. But to realize their national aspirations to self-determination in what they see as their homeland, which Dr. George defines as "the post-1921 area of mandated Palestine," involves the undoing of another sovereign nation, a member of the United Nations, namely Israel. This is what the PLO wants, and here Dr. George, who, it must be said for the record, is an executive of the Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding (the biggest pro-Arab pressure group in Britain) and not just a mere British citizen as he declares himself.

It is false, as it is ridiculous for Dr. George to say that the Israelis started the first three wars between Israel and the Arabs. In the first war of 1948, the surrounding Arab states invaded Israel in defiance of the UN resolution which recognized the state of Israel. In the second war of 1956, Israel was compelled to take measures in self-defense against constant raids into its territory by Egyptian-backed terrorists. The six day war came about when Nasser, then the ruler of Egypt, made his intention clear of attacking Israel. He blocked the Strait of Tiran which is an international waterway, massed troops in Sinai with specific orders to advance on Israel, and as a last preparatory, instructed the UN forces stationed between Egypt and Israel to leave their post. Likewise, Jordan and Syria assumed belligerent postures in preparation for what was to be an all-out attack on Israel. In these circumstances, Israel acted as any country faced with mortal danger would have acted: it struck first.

In 1973, as Dr. George himself, reluctantly agrees, Israel was attacked outright, as in 1948. But Dr. George excuses this by saying that a country which tries to liberate its own territory cannot be regarded as an aggressor. Is a country, threatened with destruction, which sets out to defend itself, an aggressor?

Israelis draw no comfort from any wars, for in Israel human life, whether Jewish or not, is a most precious thing, as Dr. George ought to know, since he said he stayed on a kibbutz for a while in 1967.

ADAM KAYE, London.

#### A Gradual Slide?

Two omissions mar the otherwise excellent New York Times editorial (IHT, July 17) on the gradual slide toward censorship as an acceptable concept in the U.S. political ethos. The omissions:

## John Dornberg From Munich:

The originators of the work ethic appear to be on an indefinite breather and coffee break.

MUNICH — It's that time of year again. Homo Germanensis, vacationing, is on the move: east, west, but mostly from north to south and back again.

Every weekend — which means starting Thursday evening and lasting through Monday in these parts — radio and television newscasts seem to be dominated by reports of carnage and miles-long traffic jams on the nation's autobahns at the lengths of the queues at border-crossing points.

Announcers, I sometimes suspect, being forced to sit behind their microphones while the rest of the country is goofing off, derive vicarious pleasure from reporting that this year's summer traffic tie-ups are even more calamitous than last year's. One blockbuster in Bavaria the other day was alleged to be nearly 70 kilometers long. Well, aren't records there to be broken?

Granted, not all this cataclysmic traffic is caused by the natives alone. The Scandinavians, Dutch, Belgians and British tend to use West Germany as a conveyor belt towards summer climates. Nor is this the only country in Europe that annually bangs down the shutters and embarks on an exodus reminiscent of the movement of peoples in the Dark Ages.

### Leisure Time

But this perennial scolorosis of the highways brings to mind something that does seem to be almost exclusively West German these days: An almost pathological preoccupation with Freizeit — leisure time.

The other day, for example, I was asking a West German industrial executive to impart advice to U.S. counterparts on how to do business here.

"The main problem they will face," he said, "is not 'how' but 'when.'"

By which he did not mean finding the ideal moment to enter the market but of trapping that West German counterpart in the office. Chances are he'll either be on vacation, "taking his flu," recuperating from it on a "cure," or celebrating one of innumerable legal holidays.

"I'd say the best time for scheduling a business trip here," he continued, "is between late January and early April and again from

mid-September through mid-November. The rest of the time he will run into vacation schedules.

"April can be very problematical because of Easter. Good Friday and Easter Monday are both legal holidays, making it a four-day weekend which most people stretch into six. But don't forget, we also have Easter vacations.

"May? That's an absolute disaster. There's Labor Day, Ascension Day, the three-day Pentecost weekend often combined with Pentecost vacation, followed by Corpus Christi day, and the government is considering turning May 23 into Constitution Day. You can forget May."

### Production Costs

One result of all this Freizeit is that West German hourly labor production costs, calculated over a year, are now the highest in the industrial world and, according to one recent statistic, productivity in West Germany is 24 percent lower than in the United States. The originators of the work ethic appear to be on an indefinite breather and coffee break.

Social legislation and labor-management contracts enacted over the past two decades enable the average West German to spend less time on the job — and still get paid — than anyone else in the Western industrial world. Statistically they spend only 219 eight-hour days working. In practice, however, it is even less.

### On Their Minds

Average annual paid vacations are one factor, and no matter whom you talk to — blue or white collar workers, tradesmen or bureaucrats, executives or professionals — Urlaub, vacation, is invariably the first thing on their minds.

The law entitles everyone to at least three weeks and those in certain age groups to four. But wage agreements over the years have guaranteed most people considerably more. According to the Federal Office of Trade Unions (DGB), 72 percent of all gainfully employed West Germans now have at least five weeks of paid vacation annually. By 1980, it is expected to be six.

Moreover, in addition to normal pay, about 80 percent receive a vacation bonus — Urlaubsgeld — which averages about 40 percent of the monthly paycheck.

Executives and professionals take six to eight weeks of vacation, part in summer, part in winter. But there's more, such as the inordinate number of paid holidays — 16, give or take a few depending on regional differences and local customs.

Christmas lasts three days off — but in practice extends past New Year's Day and in Bavaria right to Epiphany Day (Jan. 6). Virtually all religious holidays, major and minor, are legal ones. Rhinelanders and Bavarians take at least a week to bring the carnival season to a liquid and joyous conclusion. Nearly every village and town celebrates some local event.

The West German, who still feels overworked after all that, has yet another option: the six weeks of annual sick leave — at full pay — to which everyone is entitled. This can be followed by a month of convalescence. The sick leave system is especially flexible, often finding expression in such phrases as "I think I'll take the grippie this week" or "he's out celebrating his flu."

### Bill Considered

Currently the Bundestag is also considering a bill that would enable working parents five additional days off each year — at pay, of course — to nurse small children at home.

Oh, lest I forget, paid time off, not chargeable to vacation, is usually granted for "extraordinary events": weddings, births, deaths or house moves of close relatives, though I suspect that attending the funeral of one's "grandmother-in-law" would be stretching the privilege.

So, why wonder about those clogged autobahns? After all, it's Urlaubzeit. Like always.

HELMUT W. WALTER, Dusseldorf, West Germany.

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Marti Talvela as Sarastro and Jeanne Cotrubas as Pamina in 'The Magic Flute'.

## 'The Magic Flute' Approaches an Ideal Realization

By David Stevens

**SALZBURG (IHT)** — Mozart's "The Magic Flute" is such a mixture of overlapping, heterogeneous elements that an ideal realization seems all but unthinkable. Yet the Salzburg Festival came close enough to justify such a claim with this year's new production — a lushly cast, radiantly conducted by James Levine and staged and designed by Jean-Pierre Ponnelle with profound understanding and exhilarating theatricality.

The success of this new staging — half a century after Mozart's final masterpiece first appeared in a Salzburg program — is so heartwarming that it is finally possible to stop lamenting the quick disappearance of Giorgio Strehler's grandly beautiful version of four years ago, so heavily criticized that Strehler cut off his longstanding relationship with the festival.

The Felsenreitschule — the former summer riding school of Salzburg's prince-archbishops — is an imposing but intractable place for opera. But Ponnelle turned its limitations into advantages, fully using its immense width, overcoming its lack of sophisticated stage machinery and making colorful use of its triple row of arcades.

He laid out a rough landscape of rocky knolls and grassy depressions, studded with the ruins of ancient civilizations, from which rose and sank Sarastro's noble temples and Papageno's private stage, the latter a picture-postcard street reduction of the full stage that at the bird-catcher's earthly world apart within the larger context.

The towering, arched back wall served equally for the giant radiat-

ing sun of Sarastro's realm and the dark, star-studded sky from which the Queen of the Night came forth. The immense serpent that chases Tamino in the opening scene trailed endlessly through the arcades that later on, transformed by lighting, were the sites of Tamino's and Pamina's trials by fire and water.

It was all there — the magic theater of machines and fairy-tale animals descended from popular Viennese theater of Mozart's and Schikaneder's time, and the quasi-religious mysticism of secret cults drawn from antiquity and Masonic symbolism.

The struggle between dark and light, obscurantism and enlightenment, was made visible in the opposition of baroque and classicism in sets and costumes. And the struggle was made omnipresent, with the Queen of the Night and her court watching their opponents from a dark corner of the arcades when they were not involved directly.

The spoken dialogue of "Die Zauberflöte" is often counted an embarrassment to be reduced to a minimum, but Ponnelle used it fully and made it work, with sensible and witty movement for his singer-actors and with the help of a cast that moved, spoke and sang with natural conviction. Ponnelle's productions are always overflowing in detail and ideas, but rarely have they all been so apt and well integrated.

The cast included a real discov-

ery in the Papageno of Christian Boesch, a young Viennese baritone hitherto not even well known in Vienna, whose robust and agile voice and disarming earliness made direct contact with both role and public.

Eric Tapp's princely bearing and elegant tenor as Tamino, Jeanne Cotrubas' meltingly lovely Pamina, and Marti Talvela's imposing presence and stream of rich bass singing as Sarastro, all came as close to perfection as could reasonably be asked. Editia Gruberova was imposing in the demonic vocal pyrotechnics of the Queen of the Night. The lesser roles were no less well taken, notably the Three Ladies of Rachel Yakar, Trudi Schmitz and Ingrid Mayr, and unnamed Bad Tonic chorboys as the Three Spirits, dressed as apprentices in Sarastro's secular priesthood.

Levine and the Vienna Philharmonic, splendidly in form, provided the smoothly oiled musical motor of the production, and the conductor made a couple of extracurricular contributions — playing the Glockenspiel and uttering a resounding "Zurück!" (stand back) to halt the hapless Papageno in his tracks as he wandered too close to the pit.

This is a "Magic Flute" that should delight for a long time to come, and following the Levine-Ponnelle "Clemenza di Tito" of three summers ago suggests that Salzburg has found a Mozart team to rank with the best in its annals.



Christian Boesch

## Miss 7-Foot-7 Meets Mr. 7-Foot-6 at N.J. Boardwalk

By Leslie Bennetts

**WILLOWOOD, N.J. (NYT)** — She had always said that she would never fall in love with a man shorter than she: "I'm an old-fashioned girl," was Sandy Allen's earnest explanation.

Still, when you're more than 7 feet 7 inches and the world's tallest woman, a certain flexibility is necessary, and not just for getting through doorways. So Miss Allen finally has her chance, with the arrival in the United States of Europe's tallest man, an English chap named Chris Greener. Given the fact that people rarely fall in love simply because of comparable stature, neither seemed to approach the occasion with more than a friendly curiosity — which was just as well, since the initial encounter left a bit to be desired in the romance department.

After all, tender blandishments are a little awkward at a press conference, in front of flashing cameras. Then there was the carnival atmosphere of the boardwalk at the New Jersey shore, where Miss Allen is the resident star attraction for the summer at Adie's Fantastic Facts-o'-Feats in Willowood, which also sponsored Greener's trip. The crowds strolling along the boardwalk dotted in astonishment around the towering duo, small children agape or sniggering, their elders whispering, "Are they husband and wife?" and "Brother and sister?"

### Hapless Victims

What they are, in fact, are hapless victims of a similar malfunction of the pituitary gland. Miss Allen's extraordinary growth was halted only two years ago with the surgical removal of the tumor that for 20 years had caused her body to produce between 200 and 1,000 times the normal amount of growth hormones. Greener's tumor was treated with radiation therapy, which finally fixed his height at 7 feet 6 inches.

For the 23-year-old Miss Allen the problem had socioeconomic as well as medical roots. She grew up in the little town of Shelbyville, Ind., and was brought up by her grandmother, a cleaning woman who did not have the money to finance a journey to Indianapolis, let alone for the more sophisticated medical care they might have obtained there. And although by age 10 she was already 6 feet 3 inches, a terrified Sandy adamantly refused to submit to treatment; her grandmother didn't insist, and the girl endured a childhood in which people's reactions to her consisted largely of whispers, giggles, shrieks and such labels as the Jolly Green Giant.

For Greener, who is now 34, the problem was somewhat less dramatic; as a child he was considered merely tall and lanky. The son of an accordion exporter in Wallasey, near Liverpool, at 16 he went to work for a shipping company. At

the time he was 6 feet 7 inches and still able to shrug off his height, as well as the accompanying nickname "Lofty": "I was tall, everyone knew I was tall, and that was that." As for his parents, he said with a rueful smile, "Perhaps they were under the impression it would stop."

"I really started getting depressed, very upset after a while," he concedes now. "I really had a thing about what was happening. Eventually I realized I was still growing, and I had a choice of either going out and being seen, or staying in, not getting remarks, and adopting the life of a hermit. I opted to ignore the comments that are made."

Today Greener is said to be the world's second-tallest living man, his size bested only by that of a 53-year-old Chicagoan whose mobility is restricted by his height of 8 feet 2 inches. The director of an import-export company in London, Greener keeps long hours at his job and returns at night to his elderly mother.

Aside from "some elbow-bending at the old bars," Greener does not have much of a social life. "That's been a problem," he admitted. "I'm used to the comments people make, but it took me long enough, and if I take a girl out she's got to deal with it, too. It can be embarrassing. I used to ask a lot of girls out when I was at school, but more often than not I got a 'no,' and after a while you get tired of being turned down all the time. I'm quite a shy guy, really."

As for Miss Allen, until this year she was resigned to a quiet life back home in Shelbyville, where the Guinness world record-holder worked as secretary for the Indiana Board of Animal Health. There had been brief moments to the limelight, such as the days she spent filming the role of a Venetian



Sandy Allen with friends

giantess in the Federico Fellini movie "Casanova."

Her ultimate fantasies revolved around the wild hope of someday being able to afford a house built to her own scale. Miss Allen long ago got used to wearing the clown-hoopy size 22 shoes, the tent-like clothes made to order for her 440-pound body, the embarrassment of

sitting down in a restaurant and having her chair collapse beneath her.

Sometimes she wears a T-shirt that reads: "I like short people. I had three for lunch."

But this spring, when she was offered the summer-long stage for her hourly appearance on stage, a dozen times a day, in a routine that begins, "Hi, I'm Sandy Allen, the world's tallest woman!" and ends with a question-and-answer period for curious spectators. But she regards it as an opportunity, not exploitation.

Other possibilities have arisen — a part in the next James Bond film, the role of an Amazon in a television movie to be shot in Trinidad, and Miss Allen has decided to do such work "as long as I can make it last."

And for the next few days, anyway, there will be the company of Europe's tallest man — only half an inch shorter than she, after all. "I feel smaller!" Miss Allen marvels, standing next to him.

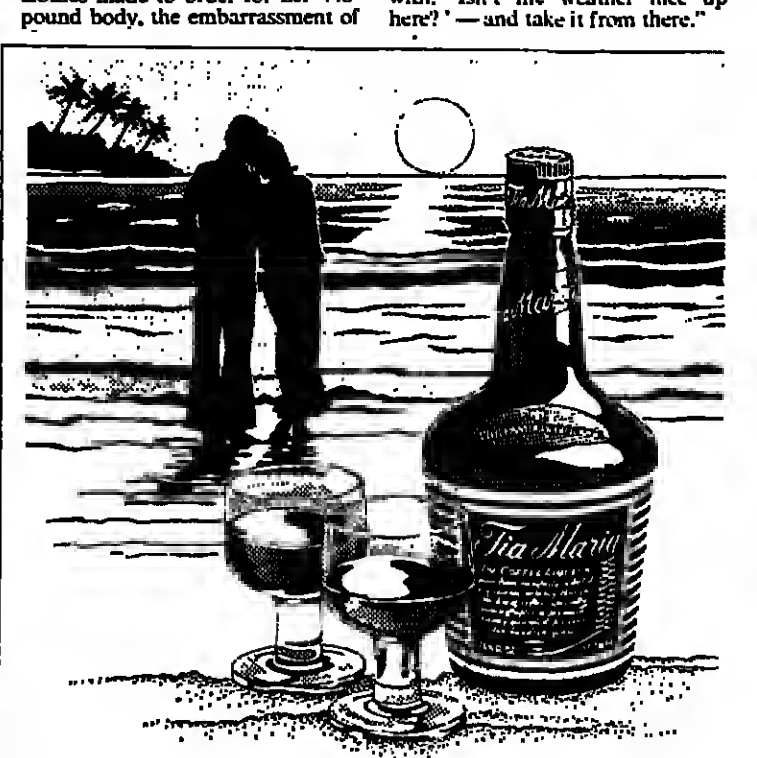
Until his visit ends, Greener and Miss Allen will be able to compare notes on their experiences. He grins and looks across at her — for once in his life, without bending his head downward. "I guess we'll just start with, 'Isn't the weather nice up here?' — and take it from there."

## Spanking Gets Equal Rights

**BELLEVUE, Wash., Aug. 7 (UPI)** — The U.S. government wants equal treatment for boys and girls in Bellevue's schools, even when it comes to who gets spanked. But Marjorie Kiner, director of the Seattle regional HEW Office for Civil Rights, says that "equal" does not mean the same number of girls as boys must get their bottoms pummeled.

"What we said to them [the Bellevue schools] in effect is that whatever sanctions are used for offenses committed by students, the sanction must be applied equally to boys and girls who commit the same offense," she said.

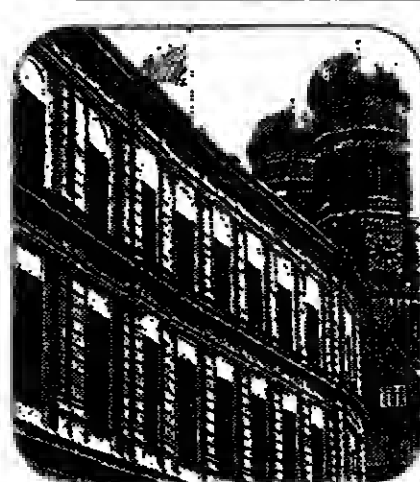
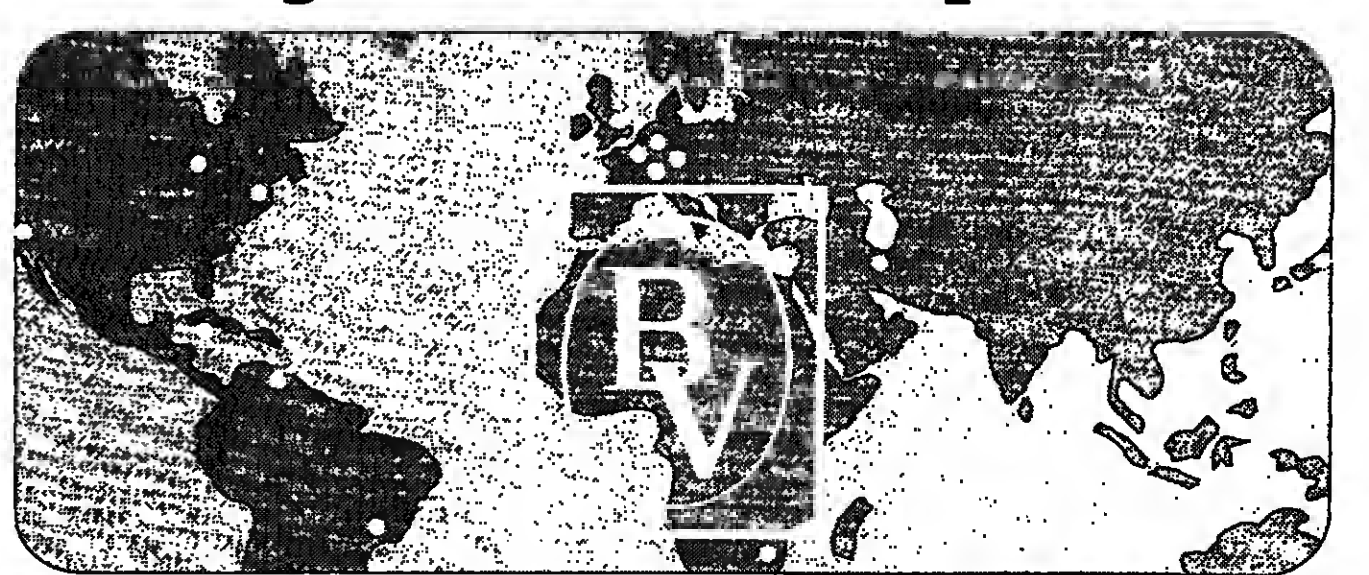
Ms. Kiner said discipline of students is a matter for school systems to decide, and once they have set their policies within state and federal guidelines, discipline must be consistent.



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## Waverley Root: The Fussiness of the Fragile Pear

"THE pear," wrote Francois Pierre de la Varenne about 1650, "is the grandfather of the apple, its poor relation, a fallen aristocrat, the man-at-arms of our domains, which once, in our humid land, lived lonely and lordly, preserving the memory of its prestige by its haughty comportment."

Dot and arrow! Reducing La Varenne's diatribe to more prosaic terms, we find that the pear is indeed the grandfather of the apple in the sense that it was cultivated earlier, more than 4,000 years ago, but it is not a direct descendant. Both are members of the Rosaceae, but so are 100 other genera and 2,000 other species. They do not belong to the same genus and consequently have never been successfully hybridized. Graft pear on apple, apple on pear, and the graft usually dies. The pear may justifiably be called the poor relation of the apple, for though it exceeds the peach, the plum and the cherry in total world production, it remains second among tree fruits of the temperate zone to the apple: the United States grows four times as much apples as pears (measured by weight), Europe three times as much. The dominance of the apple may be ascribed to democratic

adaptability; it is easier to bring to high quality everywhere. The aloof, aristocratic pear, harder to grow, fussier about its surroundings, resists efforts to reduce it to uniformity and rob it of what one writer has called "the charm of its individuality." Pears differ more in size, shape, texture and flavor than perhaps any other product of the orchard. Great variability gives us richness of choice, but variability may operate in either direction, for better or for worse. Versatility makes the pear vulnerable. Pay attention as you taste a perfect pear, and you can sense the fragility of its flavor. It is delicate and subtle, characterized by that can be destroyed by the slightest imperfection. The flavor of the apple is more robust.

### Cultivated Taste

Despite the pear's resistance to the blandishments of the gardener, it is cited by Alexandre Dumas as an outstanding example of the improvement that can be made through cultivation. "The small size, the hardness and the bitter taste which is offered to us by the wild pear," he wrote, "compared to the great volume, the sweetness and the tenderness of so many fine fruits, make us appreciate the influence of cultivation. The wild pear is not edible, it serves only to make a cider of poor quality, and so it has been and will be the pear of anguish *poire d'angoisse*."

The wild pear has indeed never been touted as tasty. As long ago as the fourth century B.C., when Alexis of Thuri cited it as one of the principal foods of an impoverished family, it was to emphasize the hardships of their lot. Both Alexis and Dumas overlooked one characteristic of the wild pear: its hitherto undiscovered "Menagerie de Paris," recommending that wild pears be first boiled and then roasted, did not think it necessary to caution cooks about bitterness, but did remark that if the pears were pale they could be given a more appetizing look by putting hay in the cooking water. To this day a half-wild pear, locally called *bozi*, is eaten in Switzerland, not raw, out of hand, but cooked, caramelized to encourage sweetness.

There were no pears in the Western Hemisphere, nor in the Southern Hemisphere either, until they were brought there from Eurasia. As far back as we can go, we find pears occupying a belt extending from central Europe to northeastern Asia, but at exactly what point within this area they originated is anybody's guess. Don and Patricia Brothwell, in their "Food and

Antiquity," suggest oostern Persia to Anatolia, which seems a little too far south for a fruit that apparently was slow in reaching the warm Mediterranean basin, that grows well in Himalaya surroundings, and that demonstrates its status as a tree of the temperate zone unmistakably by refusing to flourish except where a marked winter gives it a dormant period. Its climatic limits may always have been what they are today: Norway is too far north, southern India is too far south. In respect to time of blooming, and hence of vulnerability to late spring frosts, the pear is not quite as hardy as the apple, since it blooms before it, but it is harder than apricots, peaches or almonds, blooming after them.

I am tempted to wonder whether pears did not originate in China, where they have been found in a tomb dated 2,100 B.C. Seeds of a small-fruited pear have also been found in prehistoric Swiss lake settlements, but not in large quantity; perhaps it was a newcomer at that period.

Theories vary about when the pear first reached the Near East. One authority tells us there is no evidence that it existed in Assyria, but another asserts that it was known to the Sumerians (and thus in pre-Assyrian Assyria), though only as an ingredient in medicines. Bearing in mind the possibilities of errors of identification or of translation, we read that the Hittites cultivated pears, that they were raised by the Phoenicians, and that the ancient Hebrews possessed a number of greatly improved varieties.

### Moore Celebrations

**LONDON, Aug. 7 (NYT)** — Henry Moore, the sculptor, turned 80 a week ago Sunday, and he is being honored with exhibitions of his work all over Britain. London alone has six such showings of Moore's work. Newspapers and magazines have been full of articles about him, and there was a two-part television homage.

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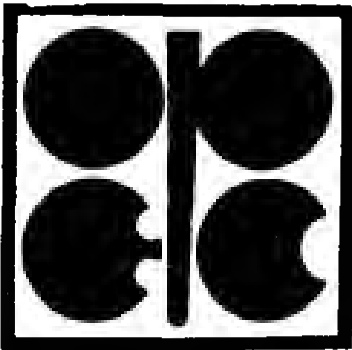
#### Authorizes Strike

**NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (UPI)** — The pressmen's union has voted 555 to 1 to authorize a strike against one or all of New York's three major daily newspapers.

A strike date was not set after yesterday's vote, but William Kennedy, president of Printing Pressmen's Union 2, said his membership would walk off the job if the newspapers post new work rules tomorrow as they have promised to do. The key issue has been pressmen's pensioning.



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<b>DIRECTOR OF DIVISION OF RESEARCH</b> Education: University Degree in Economics, Engineering or any other science directly related to the oil industry. Age: 35-50. Basic monthly starting salary: Austrian Schillings 67,000.— Experience: A minimum of ten years varied professional experience in the oil industry, of which at least five years should have been spent in a position directly involved in research or supervising research work.	<b>HEAD OF PERSONNEL UNIT</b> Education: University Degree in Business or Public Administration. Age: 32-45. Basic monthly starting salary: Austrian Schillings 43,000.— Experience: A minimum of seven years experience in Personnel, Planning, Development, Administration and Training.	<b>HEAD OF LEGAL AFFAIRS UNIT</b> Education: University Degree in Law from an internationally recognized school of Law. Age: 32-45. Basic monthly starting salary: Austrian Schillings 43,000.— Experience: A minimum of eight years general legal experience essential, of which at least five years should have been spent in positions directly related to the oil industry and three years in high level administrative positions. Experience must include progressive increase in responsibility to senior staff or middle line management level, and should embrace several aspects of the legal field.	<b>HEAD OF PUBLIC RELATIONS PLANNING UNIT</b> Education: University Degree in Public Relations, Media Studies, Information Science or other relevant fields. Age: 32-45. Basic monthly starting salary: Austrian Schillings 43,000.— Experience: A minimum of seven years in Public Relations or other related fields, e.g. publicity, information, commercial journalism, etc. Proven creative flair and a capacity quickly to recognize and utilize opportunities for PR activity necessary. Ability to lead and motivate others essential.	<b>HEAD OF COMPUTER SECTION</b> Education: University degree in science or engineering relevant to computer applications, such as computer science, operations, research, etc. Age: 32-45. Basic monthly starting salary: Austrian Schillings 46,000.— Experience: A minimum of seven years professional experience in the field of data processing and computer applications including first hand experience in the management of large technical computer installations. Detailed knowledge of various internationally well-known hardware and software is essential.
<b>HEAD OF INFORMATION SERVICES DEPARTMENT</b> Education: University Degree in Science or Engineering, relevant to computer applications, or statistics. Age: 35-50. Basic monthly starting salary: Austrian Schillings 54,000.— Experience: A minimum of eight years professional experience in either the application of higher mathematics, operations research, statistical analysis or numerical analysis techniques to solve business and technical problems.	<b>HEAD OF ENERGY FORECASTING SECTION</b> Education: University Degree in Economics with Mathematics or Statistics. Age: 32-45. Basic monthly starting salary: Austrian Schillings 46,000.— Experience: A minimum of seven years professional experience in the field of petroleum economics. Good knowledge of quantitative techniques and forecasting methods is essential. Experience in the application of computers to problems in economics or operational research is preferred.	<b>ECONOMETRICIAN (Energy Forecasting Section)</b> Education: University Degree in Economics or Operational Research. Age: 30-45. Basic monthly starting salary: Austrian Schillings 38,000.— Experience: A minimum of six years varied professional experience in the field of econometric model building or the application of mathematical programming economics.	<b>QUANTITATIVE ECONOMIST (Energy Forecasting Section)</b> Education: University Degree in Econometrics or Economics with Mathematics or Statistics or Operational Research. Age: 30-45. Basic monthly starting salary: Austrian Schillings 38,000.— Experience: A minimum of six years varied experience in the field of econometric model building or the application of mathematical programming economics.	<b>HEAD OF CRUDE &amp; PRODUCT EVALUATION SECTION</b> Education: University Degree in Chemical Engineering or Chemistry. Age: 32-45. Basic monthly starting salary: Austrian Schillings 46,000.— Experience: A minimum of seven years professional experience in refining operations including cost evaluation in crude processing in the various refining modes. Management of a refinery operation as well as the use of computers for technical work is preferred.
<b>ECONOMETRICIAN (Crude &amp; Product Evaluation Section)</b> Education: University Degree in Economics or Economics with Mathematical background, preferably with a diploma in Computer Science. Age: 30-45. Basic monthly starting salary: Austrian Schillings 38,000.— Experience: A minimum of six years professional experience in the field of econometrics or mathematical programming, which should include experience in the application of computers to problems in economics or operational research.	<b>ECONOMIST (Downstream Operations Unit)</b> Education: University Degree in Economics. Age: 30-45. Basic monthly starting salary: Austrian Schillings 38,000.— Experience: A minimum of six years professional experience in the field of petroleum economics or economic research including work on cost analysis and feasibility studies for projects is required.	<b>HEAD OF INTERNATIONAL MONEY &amp; FINANCE UNIT</b> Education: University Degree in Economics with some academic background in money and finance. Age: 32-45. Basic monthly starting salary: Austrian Schillings 43,000.— Experience: A minimum of seven years experience, a proportion of which should be experience with central banks, investment houses or research institutions. Experience should involve research related to international monetary and financial problems.	<b>ECONOMIC ANALYST (International Economics Unit)</b> Education: University Degree in Economics with special emphasis on one of the following: Econometrics, Quantitative Methods, International Trade and Development. Age: 30-45. Basic monthly starting salary: Austrian Schillings 38,000.— Experience: A minimum of six years experience, of which three years should have been spent in economic development planning, economic forecasting or economic policy analysis.	<b>SYSTEMS ANALYST/PROGRAMMER (Computer Section)</b> Education: University Degree in Computer Science, Operations Research, or any other science or engineering directly related to computer applications. Age: 30-40. Basic monthly starting salary: Austrian Schillings 38,000.— Experience: A minimum of six years professional experience in systems analysis and computer application, preferably in a large scale planning application. A thorough knowledge of modern high level programming languages and experience in a variety of software packages essential.

Fluent command of written and spoken English is required of all applicants. The salaries are tax-free; we also provide free medical insurance, as well as family allowance, education grant, Provident Fund and 6 weeks of annual leave; paid home leave every two years and removal expenses. The selected

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**OPEC Said  
To Weigh  
Price Rise****Decision Believed  
Set for Next Month**

BAHRAIN, Aug. 7 (Reuters) — Oil ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are expected next month to decide a 5-percent rise in oil prices for the first half of 1979, according to a Saudi Arabian newspaper quoted today by the Gulf News Agency.

The agency reported that the paper, Al Nadwa, as saying an emergency conference of the OPEC ministers would take place Sept. 19 at Taif, the Saudi summer capital. Al Nadwa was quoted as saying the OPEC ministers are virtually certain to approve the increase unanimously, with effect from Jan. 1, the agency added.

No source was given for the newspaper report, which said the increase was probable after OPEC studies had shown the current \$12.70 for a standard barrel of OPEC oil was worth only \$7.70 in real terms because of a 39-percent drop in the value of the dollar since 1973.

There was no immediate confirmation of the report in Saudi Arabia or other OPEC states in the Gulf.

**Saudi Opposition**  
Oil ministers last met seven weeks ago in Geneva, where Saudi Arabia — which has consistently opposed an increase since the current price was set in the first half of 1977 — again blocked a move to raise prices.

But the OPEC ministers appointed a committee under its president, Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, the Kuwaiti oil minister, to review the effects of the dollar's decline on oil revenues. He said after the committee's first meeting to London last month that the dollar slump caused considerable losses to the oil producers, and the committee would be linking oil prices to a basket of currencies would provide greater stability for oil revenues.

OPEC is due to hold its next regular conference in Abu Dhabi in December but the president has the power to call for an emergency session.

**Bonn Lifts  
East Trade**

BONN, Aug. 7 (AP-DJ) — West Germany's trade surplus with Communist countries widened by 7 percent to 2,925 billion Deutsche marks in the first six months of this year from 2,725 billion DM in the year-ago period, the Economics Ministry said today.

Total trade with Communist-bloc states increased by 10.8 percent, a much faster pace than its total foreign-trade growth of 3.5 percent, the ministry reported, and represented 5.6 percent of its total trade — up from 5.2 percent in the year-earlier period.

Exports to Communist countries grew 10.2 percent to 8,698 billion DM against a 3.5-percent growth in exports as a whole. Imports from Communist lands increased 11.7 percent to 5,773 billion DM compared with a 3.5-percent growth in overall imports.

The sharpest rise in trade occurred with the Soviet Union. Imports grew 24.1 percent to 2,433 billion DM while exports increased 14.2 percent to 3,353 billion DM. West Germany's leading export to the Communists continued to be machinery, which accounted for about 33 percent.

The growth of machinery exports was up 11 percent from the year-earlier level and electronic-product exports were up 28 percent. Pipe and iron product exports were off 18 percent. The biggest increase in Communist imports was in gold for manufacturing purposes, which rose 570 percent to around 100 million DM from the year-ago level.

Other imports that increased in the period were fuel, gas and lubricating oil (up 56 percent) and semi-finished iron products (up 55 percent). The share of imported raw material and agricultural products slipped to 24 from 27 percent in the 1977 period.

The ministry said the sharpest fall in trade was with Poland, where two-way trade fell 11.4 percent to 2,208 billion DM due to Poland's efforts to reduce its trade deficit. West Germany's first-half trade surplus of 246 million DM with Poland was halved from the year-ago surplus of 527 million DM.

The ministry's figures did not include trade with East Germany.

**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES****Firestone Not Seen 'Well Below' '77's**

Firestone Tire & Rubber's operating earnings for the year ending Oct. 31 are expected to be "well below" the \$1.92 a share of fiscal 1977. Revising estimates made in late June, the company says third-quarter earnings may well be lower than the 39 cents a share earned a year ago. It says earnings have been affected by substantial devaluation losses in a number of countries, continuing unsatisfactory European demand and the effects on the domestic tire division of the controversy and extensive negative publicity about the steel belted radial 500 tire (IHT, July 25). It added that such factors would continue to affect earnings for the remainder of the year. Operating earnings exclude the previously reported pre-tax write-off of \$110 million (\$73 million after-tax) related to phasing out production at some domestic and foreign plants.

**Fiat Open to Larger Stake in SEAT**

Fiat says it could be interested in taking a majority stake in the Spanish car firm SEAT, in which it currently holds 36 percent, but no negotiations are going on at the moment. Reports from Spain suggest that the state industrial holding company (INI) is considering selling its 34.6-percent stake to Fiat. Spanish law currently prevents foreign firms from holding majority stakes in industries of this type, but if the government changed the law to allow Fiat to take a majority stake in SEAT at an acceptable price, Fiat says it could be interested in taking control. SEAT has seen its share of the Spanish car market fall to around 30 percent, from around 50 percent 10 years ago. It produces cars under Fiat license plus its own coupe models, but has commercial agreements with Fiat under which cars produced by

both companies are not sold by SEAT in competition with Fiat on export markets.

**KHD Sales Off 12%, Sees Cut in Net**

Turnover at Klockner-Humboldt-Deutz (KHD) slipped 12 percent in the first half of the year to 1.31 billion Deutsche marks from 1.487 billion DM a year ago. While expecting an uptick in turnover in the second half, the company says it does not expect profits to reach last year's 46.5 million DM. KHD, a manufacturer of engines, commercial vehicles and industrial goods, says the fall in turnover is primarily due to a sharp drop in foreign sales. In the first half, foreign turnover declined 24 percent while domestic sales were up 1 percent.

**U.K. Car Sales Up 5% in Month**

U.K. passenger car sales rose 5 percent last month to 63,180 units, a 160 a year earlier and for the first seven months of the year an 22.6 percent over the year-earlier level. Total 1978 sales are expected to be close to, or exceed 1973 levels when a record 1.66 million cars were sold. Imports accounted for 45.2 percent of July's sales, up from 38.4 percent in July 1977. So far this year, imports have accounted for 46.9 percent of all new car registrations, compared with 42.8 percent. Ford Motor of Britain was the top seller with 22,265 units for a 35.2-percent market share. British Leyland was next with a share of 21.4 percent. Vauxhall Motors (a unit of GM) with 6.4 percent and Chrysler with 6.3 percent. Sales of Japanese cars dropped to 7.8 from 9.4 percent a year ago, but they increased to 10.8 percent during the first seven months from 9.4 percent a year earlier. The best selling foreign car was Renault, with sales of 2,763 units for a 4.4-percent market share.

**OECD Disperses Fears of Resources Scarcity****Study Sees Stability in Raw Materials**

By Jack Aboaf

PARIS, Aug. 7 (AP-DJ) — As long as the economic and technical transition process is not disturbed by sudden and unforeseeable breaks in development, the natural depletion of raw materials is not a

**France Seen  
Having Big  
'78 Deficit**

PARIS, Aug. 7 (AP-DJ) — France's 1979 budget, details of which will not be available before early next month, is likely to show a deficit of more than 20 billion francs (about \$4.58 billion), sources said today.

According to current incomplete data, government spending is projected to increase about 14 percent next year to about 450 billion francs to take account of various election promises in the social field. Prime Minister Raymond Barre said the promises would cost the Treasury some 9 billion francs next year.

Revenue, however, is not expected to increase more than 11.5 percent to some 430 billion francs unless there is a substantial pick-up in business activity. Such a deficit would be higher than the 15 billion francs promised by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing at the July economic summit as France's contribution to the joint effort to stimulate growth among the industrialized nations. It would also compare with an expected budget deficit of 19.8 billion francs this year, and some 30 billion in 1977.

Government officials are currently studying various ways of financing next year's deficit "without rekindling inflation," sources said. Although the government has pledged not to increase corporate and personal taxes nor the value-added tax, adjustments of the tax brackets of high-income groups is not ruled out.

**Dollar Falls Against Mark; Gold Gains**

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP-DJ) — The dollar fell in European foreign-exchange trading today, with the Deutsche mark showing particular strength against it.

Gold improved against the dollar although the metal was unable to hold all of its gains. Bullion was quoted here late today at a mid-price of \$203.65 an ounce, up \$1.65 an ounce from Friday but down from the \$205 an ounce set at this morning's fixing.

The dollar closed at 2.0084 DM. The dollar almost 2.5 pfennigs from Friday's late rate of 2.0325 DM. For the second consecutive trading day, the Bundesbank intervened at the fixing to support the dollar. Previous to last Friday, the West German central bank had not bought dollars at a fixing since March.

policy issue, according to a study by the Interfutures group of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The report, prepared for internal use at the OECD, concludes that some 40 percent of 21 major industrial raw materials are held by the industrialized countries, 30 percent by Eastern Europe and 30 percent by developing countries.

The regional distribution of world reserves of raw materials is much more important than the possibility of a scarcity of resources, and the position of Western Europe and Japan is far more vulnerable to supply disruption than that of the United States, the study noted.

More than 80 percent of the reserves in the industrialized countries are in the United States, Canada, Australia and South Africa. The Soviet Union possesses more than 80 percent of the reserves of the

**Profits Up  
In Canada**

MONTREAL, Aug. 7 (AP-DJ) — Canadian after-tax corporate profits jumped 21.9 percent to \$1.10 billion in the second quarter from \$906.2 million in the year-earlier period, according to a Dow Jones survey of 135 companies.

The latest tally appears to be in line with expectations, but economists and analysts warn that the rate of increase is not likely to be maintained for the full year and that 1979 could see some further moderation in the pace of profit gains.

A previous compilation covering 136 companies showed first-quarter profits rose 7 percent to \$876.2 million from \$818.8 million a year earlier. A somewhat different mix of companies resulted in the lower dollar total in the first quarter compared with the second quarter this year.

For the first half this year the same 135 companies had total profits of \$2.05 billion, up 15.8 percent from \$1.77 billion a year earlier.

There is growing speculation that the dollar may soon fall below 2 DM. In its latest update on the mark, Forex Research Ltd. pointed out that the currency's appreciation against the dollar since the Bonn summit meeting has been less than that of the Swiss franc, yen and French franc.

The report expects the Bundesbank to continue its policy of attempting to ward off inflows and as far as its interventions are concerned we see 2 DM to the dollar as the target limit," the currency advisory service said.

The mark's strength also helped the guildler and Belgian franc, which are linked to it through the joint float. "Snake" to improve against the dollar. At today's close, the dollar was quoted at 2.1790 guilders, compared with 2.2010 Fri-

day, and at 31.69 Belgian francs, down from 32.05.

The dollar fell to 1.7063 Swiss francs from 1.7250 late Friday; to 4.3685 French francs from 4.3825, and to 189 yen from 190.

Although sterling firmed to \$1.9298 from \$1.9255 Friday, the pound weakened against most other currencies as its trade-weighted index against the currencies of its major trading partners fell to 62.2 from 62.4 late Friday.

Until the exploitation of seabed nodules is started on a large scale, manganese may also be regarded as a crucial material. Again South Africa with 45 percent of reserves and the Soviet Union with 37.5 percent predominate.

Although the present vanadium reserve situation indicates a strong position for the Soviet Union (74 percent) and South Africa (18.7 percent), the actual dependence of the OECD countries is considerably less because substitutes are possible and also because the United States could produce ample supplies, according to the study.

It notes that apart from the materials in which South Africa and the Soviet Union have strong reserve positions, there are a number of other minerals such as columbium, titanium and tantalum of which 75 percent or more of the reserves are in developing countries, while for tin and tungsten about 70 percent of the reserves are in developing countries and China.

"We're probably in the earlier stages of a long-term bull market," said William Gray, senior vice president in charge of investment strategy at Harris Bank & Trust in Chicago. "The case is quite strong that equities will be a much better place to be than fixed-income securities, not necessarily in the next month or two, but over the next three to five years."

"The most important change is in the psychology of the market," said John Groom, director of research at Schroder, Naess & Thomas, the investment counseling subsidiary of Schroders of Britain. "The market is now able to digest bad news and respond to good news."

"Even the most conservative pension consultants are not recommending that clients go below holding 50 percent of their assets in stocks," said Leon Cooperman, a partner at Goldman Sachs and chairman of its investment policy committee.

There is a growing feeling that

**U.S. Studies  
Japan Trade  
Over Dollar  
Aims to Verify Sales  
Reflect Devaluation**

TOKYO, Aug. 7 (AP-DJ) — The U.S. Commerce Department is studying whether the activities of Japan's huge trading companies are canceling out the effect of the dollar devaluation in Japan, assistant commerce secretary Frank Weil said here today.

The appreciation of the yen and the depreciation of the dollar have not resulted so far in reversing the trade flow between Japan and the United States. U.S. imports have not gone down in price in Japan and Japanese consumer exports to the United States have not shown a tendency to decline so far, he said.

"If the trading companies are engaged in what is called cross-subsidization, that would be a shame because then they are retarding the effect of currency changes. We have begun to study this," he said.

Theoretically, the dollar's fall here should help correct Japan's trade surplus with the United States by making U.S. goods cheaper here and Japanese goods more expensive in the United States. Mr. Weil said that if the trading firms are earning on imports what they lose on exports, "they are not serving the interests of either Japan or the world very well."

Thirteen trading companies control 60 percent of both Japan's imports and exports.

Mr. Weil commented that it is a matter of great concern to both Japanese and U.S. officials that the benefits of the dollar devaluation are not being passed on to the Japanese consumer.

The U.S. trade deficit with Japan totaled \$8.1 billion last year and for the first six months this year it totals \$6.6 billion. The dollar's price fell from 290 yen at the start of 1977 to about 240 yen at the start of this year. It is now trading at around 190 yen on foreign exchange markets.

**U.K. Wholesale Prices**

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP-DJ) — U.K. manufacturers' wholesale prices rose 0.8 percent in July following a 0.6-percent advance in June, according to provisional Department of Industry figures released today. This put the index up 6.6 percent from July 1977. On the input side, the prices of raw materials and fuels fell 0.8 percent.

U.S. stocks in the first quarter, more than 25 percent above their net purchases in the first three months of 1977. The report said that in 1977 foreign buying accounted for 36.5 percent of all net purchases of stocks.

"All too often the foreign clients come in with market orders for the opening since they don't want to miss the market," moaned one broker with a large overseas clientele. "Those orders that are piled up at the opening help to accelerate the moves in the market." It was noted, however, that while in April foreign buyers led the market, last week they were following it.

U.S. money managers were also attracted to the strong and active market. The conventional wisdom on Wall Street was that money managers who had relatively small holdings of stocks in their portfolios were afraid to miss a big market rise and jumped in with all the cash they had been holding.

Some of the money that has been held out of stocks may indeed have moved back in as many people think. But few, if any, institutional money managers admitted to having been net buyers last week. Rather, they said, they moved some of their equity investments about — particularly institutions such as mutual funds, insurance companies and banks.

Mutual funds have been more heavily invested in stocks than most other types of money managers since last year, so it is not surprising that many of them were "traders" rather than net buyers.

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**Miller Firm on Fed Brakes****Prospects Grow Bright  
U.S. Rates Have Peaked**

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (WP) — For a long stretch of time, which began in the Arthur Burns era and continued under his successor as chairman of the Federal Reserve, William Miller, the nation's central bank has been following a high interest rate policy in an effort to beat back inflation.

The question of when the Fed would take its foot off the brake has been "Topic A" for Wall Street and the investment community. Last week, just as Wall Street hit a peak of confusion about trends, there was a perceptible rally in bond prices, meaning a fractional decline in interest rates. Some traders had decided that they could divine that the Fed's foot had come off the brake ever so slightly.

But one man, William Miller, knows the story better than anyone. In an interview, he repeated his "hope" that "we'll see a peaking of interest rates between now and the end of the year."

Confident and poised after only five months at the helm, Mr. Miller elaborated on prospects, and his words on the key question are worth quoting in full:

"I didn't promise any lowering of interest rates or slackening of the discipline in the monetary field in the next few months, but pressures could begin to abate. And some time after the first of the year, we could expect a little more chance that we could not only have topped out, but see the beginning of some decline."

"I think it's premature to assign too much importance to the bond rally that's been going on recently. Rates have dropped a little. But I think that's not necessarily the turning point. It may turn out to be, but I think it's premature. You could see it going the other way for a while."

"But I've said that the rates could be in either direction, but not major ones in the immediate future, because of the kind of market circumstances we now see."

He then observed that the Treasury last week had auctioned three-year notes at 8.46 percent, and within a few days, the yield dropped slightly. And bank certificate-of-deposit rates had also dipped a bit. "It's all fractional," he smiled, "but before we saw nothing but up."

Mr. Miller said that "as the economy slows, we have to watch what's happening in the real economy. I think what we've been saying in our monetary policy is, we've put a lot of pressure on and we're watching it and nipping it. We're near the vital parts, and we're going to be very careful on how we make the incisions."

In sum, his candid appraisal means that if the "turning point" is not actually at hand (and it may well be), it is not far off. But in any event, dramatic changes in interest rates, up or down, are not in the cards, and a distinct easing of rates should not be expected until next year. In the course of the interview, Mr. Miller made other important assessments of the economy which should be noted with care, given his strong influence on the thinking of the Carter administration.

Assuming that economic growth will be around 3.5 percent over the next year, and that a tight fiscal policy (for which he gives both Mr. Carter and Congress high marks) will allow some monetary ease in 1979, Mr. Miller says the chances of avoiding a recession "are fairly favorable."

He favors stimulating business investment through accelerated depreciation this year, rather than loosening up capital gains taxation so as to get the investment share of gross national product from a low 8 percent (Japan's is 20 percent) to about 12 percent.

Without a successful attack on inflation, still the no. 1 problem in his book, Mr. Miller says that "there's not much we can do about the dollar (weakness) in the short run." But Japanese leaders will be glad to know that to his opinion the yen at 185 to the dollar has edged too high.

**Stock Market Traders Turn Bullish**

By Karen W. Arnson

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (NYT) — Less than a year ago, the byword in the stock market was caution. Investors talked of avoiding risks in stocks and, instead, poured their funds into bonds, where the returns were both higher and more certain.

Now, after last Thursday's record 66.4-million-share volume, investors and money managers are more optimistic. If the April rally looked like a fluke to some, last week's move, following the market's strength in July, convinced many that stocks, and particularly high-tech issues, were safe again.

"We're probably in the earlier stages of a long-term bull market," said William Gray, senior vice president in charge of investment strategy at Harris Bank & Trust in Chicago. "The case is quite strong that equities will be a much better place to be than fixed-income securities, not necessarily in the next month or two, but over the next three to five years."

"The most important change is in the psychology of the market," said John Groom, director of research at Schroder, Naess & Thomas, the investment counseling subsidiary of Schroders of Britain. "The market is now able to digest bad news and respond to good news."

"Even the most conservative pension consultants are not recommending that clients go below holding 50 percent of their assets in stocks," said Leon Cooperman, a partner at Goldman Sachs and chairman of its investment policy committee.

There is a growing feeling that

stocks are undervalued. A research report by Salomon Brothers in early July, for example, which compared the performance of 14 different categories of investments, found that Chinese ceramics had appreciated the most, with a 19-percent compound growth record over 10 years, gold was second with a 16-percent rate, and stocks brought up the rear with 2.8 percent.

Moreover, the Securities Industry Association in a report in June noted that foreign investors made

\$670 million in net purchases of U.S. stocks in the first quarter, more than 25 percent above their net purchases in the first three months of 1977. The report said that in 1977 foreign buying accounted for 36.5 percent of all net purchases of stocks.

"All too often the foreign clients come in with market orders for the opening since they don't want to miss the market," moaned one broker with a large overseas clientele. "Those orders that are piled up at the opening help to accelerate the moves in the market." It was noted, however, that while in April foreign buyers led the market, last week they were following it.

U.S. money managers were also attracted to the strong and active market. The conventional wisdom on Wall Street was that money managers who had relatively small holdings of stocks in their portfolios were afraid to miss a big market rise and jumped in with all the cash they had been holding.

Some of the money that has been held out of stocks may indeed have moved back in as many people think. But few, if any, institutional money managers admitted to having been net buyers last week. Rather, they said, they moved some of their equity investments about — particularly institutions such as mutual funds, insurance companies and banks.

Mutual funds have been more heavily invested in stocks than most other types of money managers since last year, so it is not surprising that many of them were "traders" rather than net buyers.

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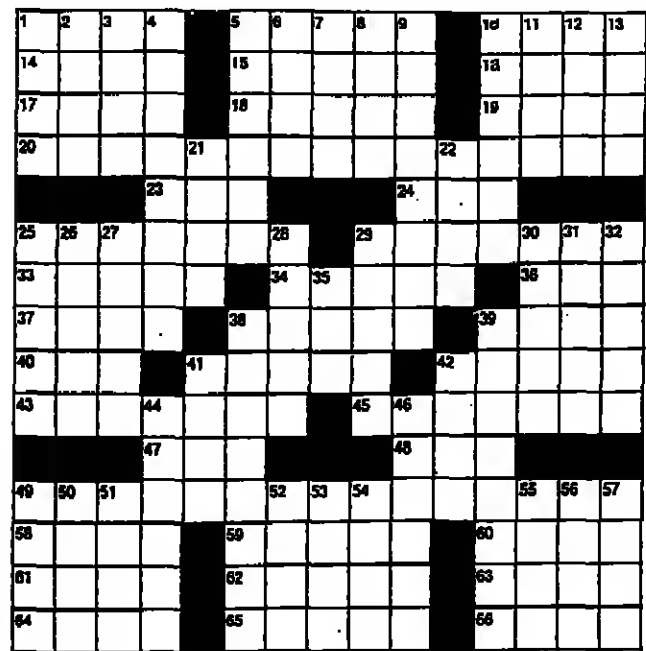
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## CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



## ACROSS

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15 Hairy  
16 CENTO  
17 Arizona  
18 "a Parade"  
19 Belled  
20 Start of a Will  
21 Rogers line  
22 Crusted dessert  
23 N.Y.C. subway  
25 Pets  
26 Menlo Park  
33 Russian  
34 Creed  
36 "Blue Knight"  
37 U.S. radio  
38 station  
39 Berlin  
40 Budget  
41 Harness part  
42 Downing Street  
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44 The "man  
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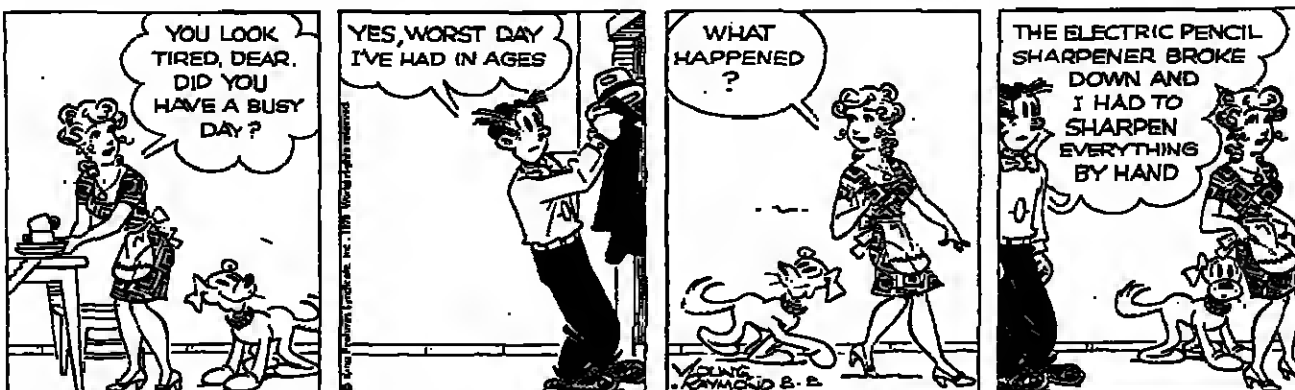
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- 47 Sparks, memorable  
48 Sea eagle  
49 End of the  
50 Rogers line  
51 Zola  
52 Corn lily  
53 Relative of a  
54 ceorl  
55 Finch  
56 Mechanics'  
57 stations in an  
58 auto race  
59 Epochs upon  
60 epochs  
61 Gopher Sam  
62 Peary's winter  
63 base  
64 "Heimskringla,"  
65 e.g.  
66 Depraved  
67 Sing Sing  
68 lodging  
69 Walks idly  
70 Upright piano  
71 Hawaiian port  
72 Down in the  
73 Sitar star  
74 Shankar  
75 Chaired  
76 Acrobats' apparel

## PEANUTS



## BLONDIE



## BEETLEBAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



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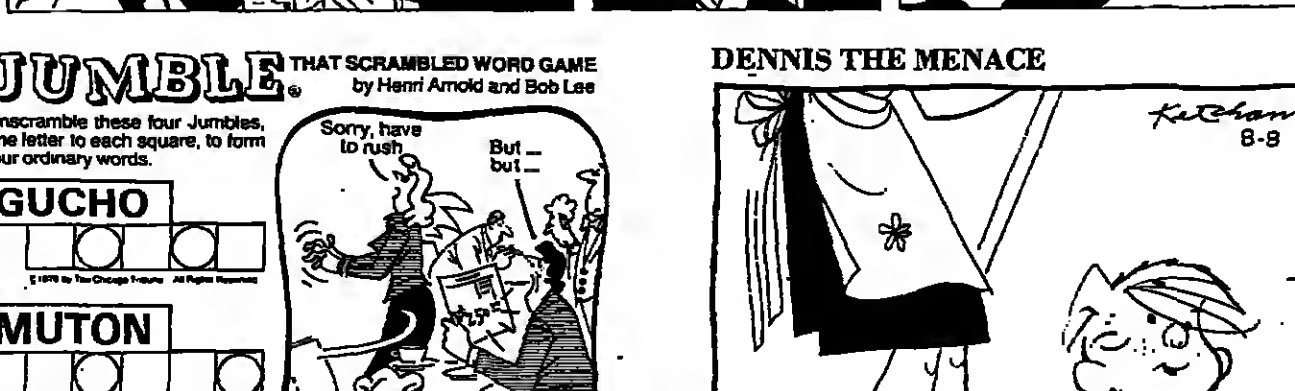
## REX MORGAN M.D.



## RIP KIRBY



## JUMBLE



## DENNIS THE MENACE



## BOOKS

## CHESAPEAKE

By James A. Michener. Random House. 865 pp. \$12.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IN "CHESAPEAKE," his 21st book, James A. Michener does for Maryland's Eastern Shore what he did for Colorado in "Centennial." By telling the story of dozens of fictional characters who live in a partly imaginary locale, he tries to capture the real history of the area — in the case of the Chesapeake Bay, from the time in the 16th century when Indians and crabs were its chief inhabitants, down to a present when developers and pollutants have taken over. Speaking objectively, I would say that reading the book's 800-plus pages is like canning your way through a boxcar full of Rice Krispies with a teaspoon. You can't rush the process, otherwise the bits go flying about and you get nothing. On the other hand, if you proceed deliberately, it occurs to you that you are eating Rice Krispies. As for nutritional value, I could recall virtually nothing of "Chesapeake" a few minutes after reading its final pages. For a more distinct impression of life in the Chesapeake Bay area, I would recommend William W. Warner's "Beautiful Swimmers: Watermen, Crabs and the Chesapeake Bay."

But please let me be subjective. Rice Krispies happens to be one of my favorite junk foods, just as I regard Michener as superior among junk writers. I enjoy his peripatetic narrative technique, even if it does produce a history of hiccups. It's fun to guess which minor figure in a given episode will become the major character of a succeeding one, whether it's Edmund Steed, the Catholic Englishman fleeing religious oppression in the early 17th century, who will found the plantation aristocracy of the Choptank area; or Timothy Tarlock, the ferret-faced indentured felon, who will be the first of the bay's famous watermen; or Edward Paxmore, the Quaker driven by hardships from the Massachusetts Bay Colony to sire on a cliff overlooking the Choptank River a long line of ship-builders and abolitionists; or Cudjo, the African, on whom the region's great debate over slavery will focus, or any of a dozen other figures who keep huddling and blooming and wilting like so many flower blossoms in a time-stop film.

It's amusing to discover from what oblique viewpoint Michener will present the great events of American history — whether it's the Revolution seen through the eyes of a Steed who is appointed an ambassador to France, where he contrives with a clowning Ben Franklin to win the citizens to the Colonial cause; or the coming of World War II narrated in the form of Woolman Paxmore's naive but deeply idealistic mission to persuade "Mr. Hitler" that after all Jesus himself was a Jew.

What's more, one detects in Michener's narrative voice a genuine affection for the people of the Eastern Shore — not only for the plain-speaking Quakers among whose Bucks County, Pa., brethren the author himself grew up, but also for the inbred watermen who ply the rivers and inlets of the bay in skipjacks "drugged" for asters. Though his voice waxes annoyingly avuncular at times, he is good at depicting the mixture of hostility and humanity that persists among

the different racial and ethnic groups that have coexisted for long in the region.

Anyway, if all else fails, one can amuse oneself imagining the author at work on his superstructures: see him as a carpenter high on scaffolding, his mouth full of nails, shed full of blueprints. In "Centennial," the project got out of hand and he seemed to end up falling his perch into a wheelbarrow full of cement. In "Chesapeake," the project goes better. Michener doesn't need to place his narrator in the structure; he simply goes about it and tells his story. He doesn't call on to begin with character called Time, the Cretaceous Period, a diplodocus or even a crab, though one chapter starts a go-named Oolite, the story begins to end with people. And it isn't the whole of history that occurs for the sake of the present; one gets a sense of the past dropping away from traditions accepting over time the future looming beyond.

One pictures Michener high on his scaffold, his mouth full of nails, but his project under control. Occasionally, he dashes to the place to the frame to support, though he hadn't planned on including it. Every so often he rushes to improve and bends a nail. But blueprint has been planned a memorized, and the carpentry has been sound. The structure will be filled with Rice Krispies, but will roll.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is book reviewer for The New York Times.

## Meany Urges More Time for ERA Backing

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP) — Sen. Frank Lautenberg is urging Congress to give back the Equal Rights Amendment more time to combat "a vicious campaign against it by right-wing groups."

In remarks presented to a Senate subcommittee on the Constitution, Mr. Meany singled out the ERA movement headed by Phyllis Schlafly, the John Birch Society and the Conservative Caucus as groups he had in mind.

The subcommittee was wind-up three days of hearings on a proposal to extend the present seven-year ratification period, which expires next March 22.

A similar extension proposal cleared a significant hurdle Thursday when the House Rules Committee approved it for consideration by the full House, probably within the next two weeks.

The members defeated by an vote an attempt by Rep. Tom Lott, R-Miss., to allow the House to decide whether the ratification authorizing the extension would require a simple majority or a two-thirds vote.

Opponents of the extension have contended that a two-thirds vote would be required, but Rep. D. Edwards, D-Calif., and Elizabeth Holtzman, D-N.Y., cited the opinion of constitutional experts who say only a simple majority vote is needed.

Other constitutional scholars, including former Sen. Sam Ervin, N.C., who testified before the Senate subcommittee last Thursday, say that a two-thirds vote is needed.

The overall issue of whether Congress can extend the time probably will be challenged in court anyway, no matter what the vote said Rep. Charles Wiggins, Calif., who had tried to persuade the Rules Committee to block the proposal.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the hand shown, South's one no-trump opening led him to six on-trump after his partner had issued a slam invitation with a natural bid of four no-trump. North's bidding, with a 16-point hand including three aces and two tens, was conservative, but the final contract was certainly appropriate.

The prospects of making 12 tricks diminished considerably when a club was led and two rounds of the suit showed the bad break. East discarded a spade. South then had to commit himself in one of the red suits, and he chose to finesse the diamond jack. If this had succeeded, he would have been able to play hearts with an assurance of 11 tricks and many chances for a 12th.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South: 1NT, 2NT, 3NT, 4NT, 5NT, 6NT, 7NT, 8NT, 9NT, 10NT, 11NT, 12NT, 13NT, 14NT, 15NT, 16NT, 17NT, 18NT, 19NT, 20NT, 21NT, 22NT, 23NT, 24NT, 25NT, 26NT, 27NT, 28NT, 29NT, 30NT, 31NT, 32NT, 33NT, 34NT, 35NT, 36NT, 37NT, 38NT, 39NT, 40NT, 41NT, 42NT, 43NT, 44NT, 45NT, 46NT, 47NT, 48NT, 49NT, 50NT, 51NT, 52NT, 53NT, 54NT, 55NT, 56NT, 57NT, 58NT, 59NT, 60NT, 61NT, 62NT, 63NT, 64NT, 65NT, 66NT, 67NT, 68NT, 69NT, 70NT, 71NT, 72NT, 73NT, 74NT, 75NT, 76NT, 77NT, 78NT, 79NT, 80NT, 81NT, 82NT, 83NT, 84NT, 85NT, 86NT, 87NT, 88NT, 89NT, 90NT, 91NT, 92NT, 93NT, 94NT, 95NT, 96NT, 97NT, 98NT, 99NT, 100NT.

West: 1NT, 2NT, 3NT, 4NT, 5NT, 6NT, 7NT, 8NT, 9NT, 10NT, 11NT, 12NT, 13NT, 14NT, 15NT, 16NT, 17NT, 18NT, 19NT, 20NT, 21NT, 22NT, 23NT, 24NT, 25NT, 26NT, 27NT, 28NT, 29NT, 30NT, 31NT, 32NT, 33NT, 34NT, 35NT, 36NT, 37NT, 38NT, 39NT, 40NT, 41NT, 42NT, 43NT, 44NT, 45NT, 46NT, 47NT, 48NT, 49NT, 50NT, 51NT, 52NT, 53NT, 54NT, 55NT, 56NT, 57NT, 58NT, 59NT, 60NT, 61NT, 62NT, 63NT, 64NT, 65NT, 66NT, 67NT, 68NT, 69NT, 70NT, 71NT, 72NT, 73NT, 74NT, 75NT, 76NT, 77NT, 78NT, 79NT, 80NT, 81NT, 82NT, 83NT, 84NT, 85NT, 86NT, 87NT, 88NT, 89NT, 90NT, 91NT, 92NT, 93NT, 94NT, 95NT, 96NT, 97NT, 98NT, 99NT, 100NT.

East: 1NT, 2NT, 3NT, 4NT, 5NT, 6NT, 7NT, 8NT, 9NT, 10NT, 11NT, 12NT, 13NT, 14NT, 15NT, 16NT, 17NT, 18NT, 19NT, 20NT, 21NT, 22NT, 23NT, 24NT, 25NT, 26NT, 27NT, 28NT, 29NT, 30NT, 31NT, 32NT, 33NT, 34NT, 35NT, 36NT, 37NT, 38NT, 39NT, 40NT, 41NT, 42NT, 43NT, 44NT, 45NT, 46NT, 47NT, 48NT, 49NT, 50NT, 51NT, 52NT, 53NT, 54NT, 55NT, 56NT, 57NT, 58NT, 59NT, 60NT, 61NT, 62NT, 63NT, 64NT, 65NT, 66NT, 67NT, 68NT, 69NT, 70NT, 71NT, 72NT, 73NT, 74NT, 75NT, 76NT, 77NT, 78NT, 79NT, 80NT, 81NT, 82NT, 83NT, 84NT, 85NT, 86NT, 87NT, 88NT, 89NT, 90NT, 91NT, 92NT, 93NT, 94NT, 95NT, 96NT, 97NT, 98NT, 99NT, 100NT.

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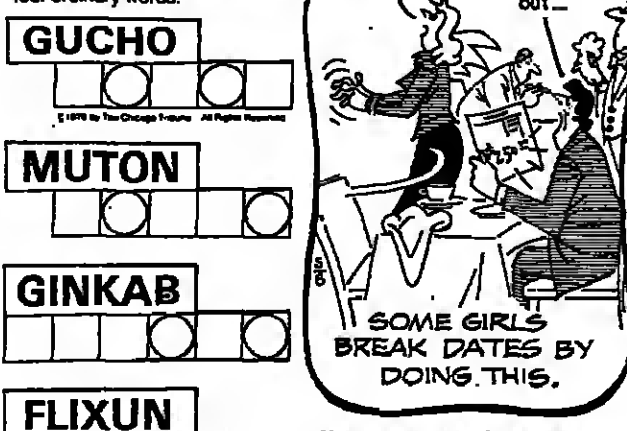
August 7, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss Funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IFI: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (q)—quarterly; (a)—annually.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.		Other Funds	
(d) 1st Bond Fund	SF 744.48	(w) Alexander Fund	\$2.96
(d) 1st Bond Fund	SF 744.48	(w) Bond Fund	\$2.96
(d) 1st Bond Fund	SF 744.48	(w) Bond Fund	\$2.96
BANQUE VON ERNST & Co. Ltd.		(w) Bond Fund	\$2.96
(d) 1st Bond Fund	SF 744.48	(w) Bond Fund	\$2.96
(d) 1st Bond Fund	SF 744.48	(w) Bond Fund	\$2.96
BRITANNIA TRUST MGMT. (CI) Ltd.		(w) Bond Fund	\$2.96
(d) 1st Bond Fund	SF 744.48	(w) Bond Fund	\$2.96
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CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL		(w) Bond Fund	\$2.96
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(d) 1st Bond Fund	SF 744.48	(w) Bond Fund	\$2.96
CREDIT SUISSE		(w) Bond Fund	\$2.96
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DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT		(w) Bond Fund	\$2.96
(d) 1st Bond Fund	SF 744.48	(w) Bond Fund	\$2.96
(d) 1st Bond Fund	SF 744.48	(w) Bond Fund	\$2.96
FIDELITY INTERNATIONAL		(w) Bond Fund	\$2.96
(d) 1st Bond Fund	SF 744.48	(w) Bond Fund	\$2.96
(d) 1st Bond Fund	SF 744.48	(w) Bond Fund	\$2.96
G.T. (BERNARDINI) LIMITED		(w) Bond Fund	\$2.96
(d) 1st Bond Fund	SF 744.48	(w) Bond Fund	\$2.96
(d) 1st Bond Fund	SF 744.48	(w) Bond Fund	\$2.96
JARDINE FLEMING		(w) Bond Fund	\$2.96
(d) 1st Bond Fund	SF 744.48	(w) Bond Fund	\$2.96
(d) 1st Bond Fund	SF 744.48	(w) Bond Fund	\$2.96
LLOYDS INT. MGT. PO. BOX 179 GENEVA 11		(w) Bond Fund	\$2.96
(d) 1st Bond Fund	SF 744.48	(w) Bond Fund	\$2.96
(d) 1st Bond Fund	SF 744.48	(w) Bond Fund	\$2.96
SOFIO GROUPE GENEVA		(w) Bond Fund	\$2.96
(d) 1st Bond Fund	SF 744.48	(w) Bond Fund	\$2.96
(d) 1st Bond Fund	SF 744.48	(w) Bond Fund	\$2.96
SWISS BANK CORP.		(w) Bond Fund	\$2.96
(d) 1st Bond Fund	SF 744.48	(w) Bond Fund	\$2.96
(d) 1st Bond Fund	SF 744.48	(w) Bond Fund	\$2.96
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND		(w) Bond Fund	\$2.96
(d) 1st Bond Fund	SF 744.48	(w) Bond Fund	\$2.96
(d) 1st Bond Fund	SF 744.48	(w) Bond Fund	\$2.96
UNION INVESTMENT FRANKFURT		(w) Bond Fund	\$2.96
(d) 1st Bond Fund	SF 744.48	(w) Bond Fund	\$2.96
(d) 1st Bond Fund	SF 744.48	(w) Bond Fund	\$2.96

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer: GUCHO, MUTON, GINKAB, FLIXUN

Yesterday's Jumbles: GORGE MINUS DELUXE IMPACT

Answer: How witch doctors keep fit—THEY "EXORCISE"

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